W. P. Adams. 121. Fleet Street

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INDIAN GOLD-DIGGINGS.

A correspondent of the *Times*, whose letter is dated Bombay, Jan. 27, gives the following in reference to the gold deposits in the southern districts of Bombay:—

The telegraph must, long before this, have made known to you the discovery of large deposits of gold in the southern districts of the Bombay Presidency. For years the puzzling question where all the gold comes from that the natives are in the habit of converting into ornaments for their women and their gods, has engaged the attention of speculative men, and the general belief has been that the Indian gold-fields, once so prolific, could not yet be exhausted, but that they must still be worked secretly, as the diamond mines have been ever since the political troubles in the Deccan, and the grasping nature of Mussulman and Mahratta rule taught the people to fear their princes, and to conceal sources of wealth which, if known, would only have exposed them to ceaseless exactions and cruel tortures. The Malabar coast, in particular, it was thought, must be rich in gold, for the geological formation of the country is very similar to that which led Sir Roderick Murchison to foretell the existence of gold in Australia. Moreover, tradition indicated the mineral wealth of this part of India; and some enthusiasts set forth the opinion—an opinion, by the way, which is strongly advocated by Mr. Max Müller in his recent lectures on the science of language—that Malabar is the Ophir of Scripture.

The first positive evidence of the existence of gold on this coast was given, I believe, by Major Wingate, some fifteen years ago, when that officer was employed in preparing the new revenue survey of Bombay. But all the revenue officers of Dharwar and the neighbouring districts have long, it seems, been aware of the fact that native gold-washers are in the habit of going out after the monsoon and washing the heavy deposits of crushed quartz (detritus) which the rains bring down from the Kupputgood Hills. What is more curious than all else, however, is the fact that Dr. Clarke, of Australia, wrote to the Bombay Government informing them that, having studied a geological map of India, he could point out to them with certainty where gold must exist. This letter was answered by Mr. Lumsden, the Secretary to Government at the time, but by one of those mistakes, common enough in India, the reply was wrongly addressed, and nothing further was ever heard from Dr. Clarke. The Government, however, appointed Captain Aytoun, of the Bombay Artillery, to survey the Kupputgood Hills, and report whether they contained gold or iron. Captain Aytoun went out in 1852, and found gold in the sand forming the beds of nullahs, or streams, which are mountain torrents in the rainy season, and almost dry during the rest of the year. The particles of gold were almost infinitesimal, and, on a specimen of them being sent to the Master of the Mint here to have a chymical test applied, the opinion given was that there was no gold at all. Captain Aytoun maintained that a chymical test ought not to have been applied, and showed that by simply washing the sand in a saucer the gold could be discerned; he also took him some specimens of quartz, and was assured by an eminent analyst of Glasgow that the proportion of gold, though small, was undoubted, and the quality excellent. Strange to say, nothing further was done in the matter, and for seven years the gold was as much neglected as if it had been so much dirt.

A few months ago an Australian gentleman, Mr. Le Souef, who had come to India on other business, heard, at the Artillery mess table, some mention of Captain Aytoun's discovery. Having been a gold-digger himself, he was not inclined to laugh at what he heard as the dream of a visionary, and he straightway went vigorously to work and ascertained all that was known on the subject. He then offered to go on an expedition to discover if the gold could be worked at a profit, the only point still in doubt. A company of adventurers, or "promoters," was soon formed, and Mr. Le Souef, being guaranteed all expenses, and assured that he would not be thwarted by Government, left Bombay for Dhawar about two months ago. The result of his expedition I will give in the words of his own report, which, I should add, was purposely drawn up so as not to excite too sanguine hopes. He says: "I have found gold in payable quantities in the bed of a small river, close to the village of Soortoor, and bearing about west from it. This river extends for many miles, and at every place—say every 500 yards, for about eight miles in the bed of the creek, where I washed the drift—I found gold. I also sunk two shafts, to make sure that gold existed in the bed rock, and from a handful of dirt taken from one of these holes I obtained gold. The other pit filled with water so rapidly that I was unable to descend to the bottom. To work the bed of this river with advantage and profit it will be necessary to have it drained. . . . In one of my letters from Dhonee I stated that I had found a promising quartz reef, and that in a few days I should be able to report upon its gold-bearing qualities; but upon reflection I thought it better to abandon the idea of opening up a reef until I had made sure of the existence of fluvial or alluvial gold. Now that I have ascertained this fact, I would advise that one reef be opened at Dhonee and the other at Huttee Kuttee. It is my firm opinion that the part of this territory I have surveyed for gold had not been ocean-submerged, and, consequently, that these quartz reefs will give a more constant return of gold than those of Australia. I may mention that the majority of the reefs in the Kupputgood Hills run nearly north and south; all gold-bearing reefs in Australia and California run in this direction."

Mr. Le Souef was compelled to return to Bombay for pumps and other necessary tools for going on with the works alluded to in his report. It will be another month before we shall know certainly whether he is right in thinking that the deposits in Dhawar are as rich as those of Australia. Should the gold be really as profitable as he believes, his discovery will work a greater revolution in this country than could be effected by a dozen American wars. Everywhere gold is found to be the best coloniser, and, while other and more favoured fields are still open for agricultural and industrial enterprise, which will cause English emigrants to hesitate before coming to settle in India, the attraction of that universal magnet, gold, will be sufficiently strong to draw to this country thousands of vigorous Anglo-Saxons. The new port of Sedasheghur may, before many years have passed, become a second Melbourne, unless Mr. Le Souef has dreamed dreams. I may warn you that the Bombay Government contemplates with alarm the possibility of such a revolution. I believe it would rather have given Mr. Le Souef 100,000*l.* to leave the country and keep his secret than it will give him 10,000*l.* for discovering a new source of wealth for the State. Our civilians have not yet overcome their ancient horror of

THE BURIAL OF HAROLD.—FROM A PAINTING BY MR. F. R. PICKERSGILL.—(*See Page* 122.)

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

interlopers; and, in truth, one cannot wonder that the rulers of the country dread to witness the irruption into India of a host of strong-limbed Englishmen, who have no belief in equality of races, and do not understand the "policy of conciliation." Yet, if gold be here, what human efforts can stay the rush of adventurers to the new diggings?

LITERATURE.

School Days of Eminent Men. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. London: Lockwood and Co.

WE gladly welcome the second edition of this interesting book, which has undergone complete revision, and is partly re-written. It contains sketches of the progress of education in England, from the reign of Alfred the Great to our own times; the school and college lives of the most celebrated British authors, poets, philosophers, inventors, discoverers, divines, heroes, statesmen, and legislators. The work is enriched by twenty portraits and thirteen views of public schools.

AN ANSWER TO A VALENTINE SIGNED "L. B."

(See *Lady's Newspaper*, Feb. 15.)

My dear Miss L. B.,
I would I were he
For whose mental improvement you've written,
Due attention I'd pay
To the kind words you say,
And the faults you have tenderly smitten.

You call him a "bird,"
And you think it absurd
That he flits about so without resting;
But all birds, soon or late,
Look out for a mate,
And turn their attention to nesting.

Howe'er he may roam,
A man must want a home,
Soon or late, and a wife, just to tease him,
For though pleasant it be
To own a latch-key,
A loving heart better will please him.

A male flirt I detest,
And I think him a "pest,"
As you say, to all proper society;
Still, until one can find
A girl to one's mind,
One may just like to see a variety.

At a picnic or ball
One can scarce judge at all
If a girl be the right sort for one, Miss;
So the stuff one may say,
As one rattles away,
Of course is said only in fun, Miss.

The man who can't move
Without making love
Is a booby that's not worth the catching;
So pray, Miss L. B.,
Avoid such as he
Whenever you're thinking of matching.

Your name you conceal,
And you've dated from Deal;
But that's not your native place, is it?
Had you written it "Dale"
You'd have let out the tail
Of the cat, that you're there on a visit.

For a rhyme you've let slip
From your poet pen's tip
Brings the truth out—now, don't think me troublin'—
If "intreat" rhymes with "fête,"
Why not spell it "entrate?"
And for "Deal," say, "*née* somewhere near Dublin?"

But if I were the friend
On whose faults you have penned
Your kind hints—and of rhymes made such messes—
Sure! I'd make a shrewd guess
At your name and address,
That there I might pay my addresses!

London, Feb. 15. X. Q.

TO "L. B."

She flitted through the busy throng,
And where her soft glance fell,
The heart was drawn unto her,
As if by a magic spell;
No gems bedecked her wavy hair,
Nor costly dress she wore,
But oh! within her bosom fair
An Irish heart she bore.

I've been away through many lands,
And high-born beauties seen,
Enriched with all that wealth could buy,
From Indus to the Seine;
Though gaudy plumes were waving there,
And lustrous eyes beguiled,
Not one I saw to equal there
Hibernia's lovely child.

February, 1862.

NOTES ON ART.

The Commissioners of the International Exhibition have issued a circular, appointing the 24th and 25th of this month for artists (who have, previously to the appointed date claimed space) to send each one picture for examination to the Horticultural Society's Council Room, South Kensington. It is expressly stated that such picture or drawing "must have been previously exhibited." The uncertainty that has heretofore prevailed respecting the conditions under which artists were to be allowed to exhibit is thus set at rest.

The contributions with which the Russian Government proposes to enrich the International Exhibition will consist of a valuable collection of mosaics, marbles, pietra-dura, paintings on china from the Imperial factory, together with specimens of glass, plain, coloured, and jewelled. The collection includes two colossal china vases; on one has been copied a portrait of Inigo Jones, after Vandyke; and on the other a portrait of John Locke, after Sir Godfrey Kneller. It is understood to be the intention of the Emperor of Russia, after the close of the Exhibition, to present these vases to the Royal Society; and also to present to the Geological Society a collection of curious and valuable marbles.

The volume of prints annually issued by the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland has just appeared. It contains illustrations of the following songs of Burns: "Ca' the yowes to the knowes," "My heart's in the Highlands," and "Last May a braw wooer."

Mr. Leighton is preparing several interesting pictures for the next exhibition of the Royal Academy. The subject of one is Michael Angelo nursing his old servant Urbino. Another of Mr. Leighton's pictures represents one of the kings of the East who has journeyed to the adoration of the Infant Saviour. In the twilight of a splendid night he is gazing with awe on the new guiding star, and having taken his crown from his head, he stands uncovered before the emblem. There is much originality of conception in the manner in which the artist has treated his subject.

In the International Exhibition building the central division of each of the spanners of the nave roof is to have the name of a country inscribed upon it. These names will be legible all round the grand avenue.

At a recent meeting of the Archæological Institute, Professor Westwood, of Oxford, described a visit he made last year to Treves, a place which he says is richly stored with objects of ancient art. He exhibited a casting from a fine ivory, representing St. Helena entering some city in procession. The work is of the time of Charlemagne. Professor Donaldson agreed with Professor Westwood respecting the interest of Treves to the archæologist and student of art, and pointed out the importance of forming a collection of ivories as illustrative of art.

WEEKLY MUSICAL SUMMARY.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

The concert of last Monday evening (the 75th of the series since their commencement) was of first-rate excellence. It was the last appearance (for the season) of M. Sainton and the first of Mr. Sims Reeves. As though to give *éclat* to his temporary retirement, the great French violinist seemed to play better than on any previous occasion. He took part in three pieces not previously heard at these concerts—viz., Cherubini's third quartet (in C major), the *andante* and *scherzo* from Mendelssohn's unfinished quartet (No. 7), and Hummel's trio in E major. Mr. Hallé was the pianist of the evening, and he played Beethoven's solo sonata, with the funeral march. Mr. Sims Reeves, who was greeted with a hearty welcome, gave one of Beethoven's finest vocal compositions, "Oh beauteous daughter of the starry night!" (the address to the moon). The celebrated *Lieder-Kreis* was, however, his most effective display. It consists of six songs, comprising in all thirty verses; yet notwithstanding this great length, the singer held the audience spell-bound to the end. The other vocalist was Miss Susannah Cole, who is rapidly advancing in public favour. She sang very effectively a "Lullaby" of the seventeenth century, which has a place in Mr. W. Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Time." Mr. Benedict accompanied the vocal music.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

On Tuesday evening a concert was given here, the proceeds of which are destined for the benefit of the widows and orphans left destitute by the Hartley Colliery catastrophe. The singers were Mademoiselle Titiens, Signor Giuglini, Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Lemaire, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Signor Burdini, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Weiss. The instrumental performers were M. Sainton and Miss Arabella Goddard; and Messrs. Howard Glover, Randegger, Wilhelm Ganz, and Benedict officiated as conductors, and accompanied the vocal pieces. The concert was got up under highly aristocratic patronage, and the performers generously proffered their gratuitous services. There was a numerous and fashionable audience, and the high prices of admission affords reason to hope that the proceeds will be a substantial addition to the fund in aid of the sufferers.

On Wednesday evening a concert took place here in aid of the funds of the Infirmary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. This excellent institution, which is managed by a committee of gentlemen, has provided medical advice of the first class, as well as medicines and other comforts, to upwards of thirteen hundred persons during the last year. The patients have been either received into and attended in the infirmary, or have been provided with the necessary comforts at their own houses. The pieces selected for the concert were of a popular character, and gave great satisfaction to the audience. The ladies and gentlemen who gave their services gratuitously were—Madame Sainton-Dolby, Miss Augusta Thomson, Mdlle. Georgi, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Weiss, Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Sainton, and Mr. Brinley Richards. The West London Madrigal Society, under their able conductor, Mr. Henning, also gave their assistance. The hall was quite full, and the pecuniary result must have been satisfactory.

Handel's *Joshua* was lately performed at St. Peter's Church, in Hamburg. The last time that oratorio was heard in that city was thirty-eight years ago—viz., in 1824. The Hamburgers justly rank that gigantic work as next in importance to the *Messiah*.

The Parisians are beginning to be weary of the unvarying *repertoire* of the Grand Opera, which, during a long series of years, has included little else than Meyerbeer's *Robert*, the *Huguenots*, and the *Prophète*. Without any disposition to depreciate the merit of those great masterpieces, the Parisian public is by no means insensible to the agreeable change afforded by the revival of Gluck's *Alceste*, which draws an admiring audience whenever it is performed.

The Philharmonic Society of Vienna has announced two concerts of ancient music to be given during the present month. The programmes will be selected from the works of Isak, Orlando Lasso, Palestrina, Vittoria, Eccard, Praetorius, Henry Schutz, Chambonnières, Corelli, A. Scarlatti, A. Lotti, F. Couperin, J. Rameau, Handel, Sebastian Bach, and Boccherini.

Musical intelligence from St. Petersburg states that Verdi proposed quitting that capital about the middle of the present month, and proceeding, by way of Moscow, to Paris; the performance of his new opera having been postponed until the autumn season, in consequence of the illness of Signora Lagrua. It is Verdi's intention to return to St. Petersburg about the middle of September, when he will personally superintend the rehearsal of his opera. It is, as we have already mentioned, to be entitled *La Forza del Destino*.

By reason of ill health, Offenbach has found himself obliged to give up the direction of the "Bouffes Parisiens." He has consigned the management to his former *chef d'orchestre*, Barney.

Signora Trebelli has been performing *Tancredi* at the Italian Opera in Paris, with pre-eminent success.

On the 26th of January last, that being the hundred and sixth birthday of Mozart, the opera of *Don Giovanni* was performed in Vienna for the six hundredth and fiftieth time.

Ignaz Castelli, the poet, who recently died at Vienna at a very advanced age, was the author of the texts of several popular operas. Among his many productions of this class may be mentioned the libretto of Weigl's favourite opera, *Der Schweitzer Familie*, and the German version of Meyerbeer's *Huguenots*. Castelli has left behind him a collection of snuff-boxes amounting in number to no less than 2,000. He had a mania for collecting these articles, many of which he purchased, and others he received as presents. Several are highly-valuable for their costly materials, and several possess a high artistic value, being ornamented with paintings by some of the principal artists of Vienna. Among the most curious is a snuff-box which belonged to Molière. The last gift of this kind which Castelli received was from Meyerbeer, the composer, who presented it to the poet on his eighty-first birthday, in the year 1860. It is of silver, gilt inside, and in the form of an ancient Egyptian lamp. On the under part of the lid there is a portrait of Meyerbeer, with the following German inscription, "Gratulirt seine freunde Castelli zum 81sten geburtsfeste" (Presented to his friend Castelli on his eighty-first birthday). On the top of the lid there is a head of the Chinese philosopher and reformer, Confucius, carved in green steatite.

It is stated that the Governorship of the Presidency of Bombay has been offered to Lord Dufferin, and declined by that nobleman.

LONDON & PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

Fig. 1. (*In-door Costume.*)—Dress, consisting of a skirt and jacket of azuline-blue velvet. The lower part of the skirt is ornamented with passementerie set on in the pattern called the *grecque*, and intermingled with jet. The jacket is of the form known in Paris as the "Figaro," and is trimmed with a *grecque* like that on the skirt, in passementerie and jet, and at the edge there is a row of fringe formed of a combination of silk and jet. Chemisette castillane of white muslin drooping loosely, at the lower part, over the skirt. Coiffure, resille composed of crossings of black lace, with a demi-wreath formed of loops of blue velvet. Blue velvet slippers embroidered with jet and trimmed with a ruche of black lace and narrow blue velvet ribbon. Rosettes to correspond.

Fig. 2. (*Carriage or Promenade Dress.*)—Robe of black taffetas antique of the form "Imperatrice." The trimming consists of bands of black velvet piped with jonquil-coloured satin, and edged with narrow black lace. In each breadth of the dress this trimming is disposed in the manner shown in our illustration, the bands of velvet being set on plain or flat above, and in fluted plaits at the lower or festooned part. The trimming in each breadth is finished at the lower part by three bell-shaped ornaments in jonquil satin covered with black lace. The style of trimming just mentioned is the "Chinois-Parisien," and is considered to be very effective. Collar of point-gaze. Under-sleeves, with cuffs, of the same, turned up over a puff of tarletane, and trimmed with loops of narrow black velvet. Bonnet of velvet of two different tints of yellow—namely, jonquil and maize. The trimming on the outside consists of feathers, variegated, in shades of orange, jonquil and maize. Under the brim there is a diadem of flowers in velvet of the same shades of colour as those in the feathers, with quillings of blonde at the ears. Velvet strings, harmonising in tone with the colours in the bonnet. Gloves of boutin d'or kid. Boots of black velvet or moire antique, *à la Balmoral*—that is to say, fastening on the upper part of the foot, and trimmed with a ruche and a rosette of black lace.

OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The ball-dresses of the present season have the skirts very ample and bouffant. Dresses of tulle or tarletane are frequently made with double skirts, and if the upper one is not a tunic, it is usually looped up with bouquets of flowers and bows of ribbon. A dress of white tulle with two skirts, recently made, has the lower one trimmed with bouillonnés in rows alternately lined with tulle of a bright tint of pink. On the bouillonnés lined with pink bows of gauze ribbon figured with silver are fixed here and there, and on the white bouillonnés (or those not lined) are placed small bouquets of white lilac. The coiffure worn with this dress consisted of marabout feathers, with a large antique cameo encircled by diamonds in the centre of the forehead, and round the head a plait of black velvet studded with diamonds. This new style of wearing diamonds fastened on velvet was first adopted by the Empress Eugènie, and the effect is wonderfully elegant. A ball-dress worn a few evenings ago by a lady of rank was composed of mauve-colour silk with a tunic of Honiton lace. The tunic was looped up on each side by broad bands of black velvet entirely covered with diamonds. Bands of black velvet and diamonds also ornamented the corsage and sleeves.

Marabout feathers are this winter regaining the fashionable favour they once enjoyed, a circumstance which many ladies of taste hail with pleasure, for few ornaments are so well suited for a rich and *recherché* style of costume. Marabouts are always elegant, whether employed in coiffures or for trimming dresses or bonnets.

Our Paris correspondent informs us that a jewelled diadem of a novel kind has been prepared for the Empress Eugenie. It is called the "Parure Electrique." Her Majesty proposes to wear it at the next grand assemblage at the Tuileries. In this diadem small glass globes are intermingled with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds; and into the glass globes electric light is introduced by means of a conductor which passes round the head. It is said that the brilliancy which this light imparts to the jewels is indescribable.

The death of Dr. Baly on the London and South-Western Railway, about this time last year, will be remembered. A Mr. Ford, who was a sufferer by the same calamity, sued the railway company for damages; and after lasting for some days the trial came to a conclusion, in the Court of Common Pleas, by the jury awarding the plaintiff damages to the extent of 1,500*l*. The plea of the company was that it was an accident which no one could foresee, and which no skill of theirs or of other persons could have guarded against; but the jury took another view of the case, and marked their opinion that the accident was owing to a want of due precaution, by awarding the large amount of damages we have referred to.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MRS. W. F.—They may be drawn out with tweezers, if the operation is not found to be very painful.

THE GRANGE.—St. Dorothea is usually depicted with her peculiar attributes of fruit and flowers.

H. D.—Aleberry is a beverage much in request in some parts of the country as a domestic remedy for a cold. It is made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and adding toasted bread.

LONGDALE.—We should think that the City of York would stand first on the list of any town in Great Britain, except London, for the number and importance of its charitable institutions.

X. Z.—The chief constituent of the sapphire and the ruby is alumina. When pure, alumina is white, destitute of smell and taste, while it is sufficiently hard to cut glass like the diamond.

CLARA JANE.—We are always sorry when not able to fulfil the requests of a subscriber, but when the articles required are not likely to be generally acceptable, we are compelled to answer in the negative.

INQUIRER.—We believe a series of little books of the kind you mention have been published by James Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, and W. R. M'Phun, Argyll-street, Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL.—Few singers have a greater compass of voice than two octaves; but taking the whole range of the human voice in its different powers, from the lowest note of a bass singer to the highest note of a soprano, it will be found to include four octaves.

A SUBSCRIBER, Westbourne-terrace.—In consequence of your communication we are in correspondence with the author, and await explanations. We shall refer to the work you have named. Will you favour us with your name and address, in confidence.

CALAIS.—The word calico is differently used in America and England. In this country it is *only* applied to white cotton cloths, while in the United States the same term is applied to the printed fabrics of the same material.

M. S.—In removing large trees it is the general practice of gardeners to cut the roots all round, at some distance from the trunk, the season previous to the time of their removal. This process induces the tree to put out fresh fibrils, and when transplanted these are more ready to absorb nourishment than the old roots.

MATILDA.—It is the broom plant which is supposed to have given its name to the Royal house of Plantagenet, its early members wearing it as a distinctive badge, in the same way that the Highlanders use the heather and sprigs of wild plants as marks by which to distinguish friends from enemies in neighbourly feuds and strifes.

A SUBURBAN.—If a true mastiff, the dog will, no doubt, fetch a very high price, as they are difficult to obtain, there being very few of the pure breed remaining. In the olden times an officer was appointed to keep the breed pure, and superintend the training of the dogs who were sent to Rome, and took a ferocious part in the cruel games of the amphitheatre. They were also taken out with the troops, and did barbarous service in the field.

MORTON.—The Singhalese have a curious mode of frightening away the snakes out of their path when obliged to leave their houses after dark. Providing themselves with a stick, to which is attached a loose ring, they strike it on the ground as they walk along, thus giving notice to the snakes to get out of the way. By this simple practice dangerous collisions are prevented.

LIVERPOOL.—Mahogany possesses many recommendations for ship building, such for instance as lightness, not being subject to the dry rot, and its freedom from shrinking, which is such a general characteristic in other woods; and it is much used both in this country and France for this purpose; but there are drawbacks to its adoption. Vessels are excluded from Lloyds, after twelve years' standing, in which mahogany is used for the floors and other parts.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Gas is certainly the most economical light at present known, and involves the least trouble. As far as the question of safety is concerned, carefulness is necessary in the management of every kind of artificial illumination, without which no light can be considered safe. Many accidents are attributed to false causes, but we think more arise from the want of prudent care than from the dangerous properties of combustion.

NOVICE.—Try the following recipe for orange custards: Having boiled the rind of a Seville orange very tender, beat it in a mortar to a fine paste. Put to it the juice of a Seville orange, a table-spoonful of the best brandy, four ounces of loaf sugar, and the yolks of four eggs. Beat them all well together for ten minutes. Then pour in, by degrees, a pint of boiling cream, and keep beating the whole up until it is cold. Put it into custard glasses; place the glasses in an earthen dish of hot water, let them stand till they are set, and then stick preserved orange or orange chips on the top.

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THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER
AND
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bright, pitted against each other in the oratorical arena at Westminster, always form an amusing, and sometimes an instructive spectacle. Such was the scene on Monday evening, when the supplementary navy and army estimates, occasioned by the precautionary measures taken by Government after the affair of the Trent, were submitted for the approval of the Lower House. Mr. Bright was fully as vehement and democratic, and Lord Palmerston as adroit and patriotic, as usual. The honourable member for Birmingham attacked, in his characteristic style, both the Government and their organs in the press. He admitted that, in making their demand upon the American Government in the affair of the Trent, they had done what was right, and that the Foreign-office had acted with all courtesy, so far as the language of despatches was concerned. But it was not usual in private life, he believed, in sending a polite message to an individual, to accompany it by a portentous-looking man, bearing a gigantic club in his hand, and using ferocious gesticulations. That, however, according to Mr. Bright, was the course which Ministers had adopted in the case of the Trent. No one more rejoiced than he did at the favourable termination of the "unhappy accident;" but he thought the Government should rather have trusted to the principles of international law than to a display of force. Seeing what had been the rapid growth of the United States, and what it was likely yet to be, surely it was our interest in all transactions between the two countries to acknowledge our alliance and kinship with them, and not to act so as to leave behind an ineradicable and undying sting, which it might take a generation or two to remove. Lord Palmerston, in his reply, observed, in a vein of the most good-humoured satire, that, "with all deference" to Mr. Bright, the opinions he had expressed were as nearly as possible confined to himself. If the United States Government had felt themselves bound by international law, as the honourable member asserted, why had they not, upon their own principles, given up the prisoners? Why did they wait for the demand to be made, and for the display of force? To his mind the delay which had taken place was proof conclusive that they had not come to an early decision that the seizure of the Confederate commissioners was an act which they were bound to disavow. Besides, Captain Wilkes was made the hero of the hour for having had the courage to insult the British flag. He was honoured with a grand ovation at Boston, where persons holding high official positions joined in the general chorus of exultation. He was applauded at New York. And he received the thanks of the House of Representatives and the approbation of the Admiralty. So far from the Government being blameworthy, then, he considered that they were entitled to commendation, for there was no better security for peace between two great nations than a conviction on both sides that each must respect the other, and that each was capable of defending itself against the other.

In connexion with the subject, it is gratifying to learn that, so far from the four Confederate prisoners having cost us a million each, the entire expense of the naval and military preparations which followed their capture is considerably less than a million.

The Lord Chancellor is fulfilling the promise which he gave, when at the bar, of inaugurating a series of law reforms, worthy the age in which improvement and amelioration is carried into every sphere within the reach of legislation. In an able speech, on Monday evening, he introduced his bill for the simplification of the law relating to the transfer of landed property. He proposes to establish a registry, to be divided into two parts—one for guaranteed or statutory titles, and the other for such titles as were intended to be made statutory and indefeasible. There will also be a registrar of mortgages; and upon the whole, the transfer of an estate will, under the bill, be made in the same manner as the transfer of stock in the Bank of England, and with as little an expenditure of time and money. Four other bills, on the same subject, brought in by two Dowager Chancellors, Lord Chelmsford and Lord Cranworth, were introduced the same evening.

Lord Carnarvon brought under the notice of the Peers, on Tuesday, the subject of the imprisonment of British subjects in the United States, with especial reference to the case of Mr. Shaver, for whose incarceration he considered compensation should have been demanded. Earl Russell, in reply, said that Mr. Shaver had made no application to him for compensation. The real question was, whether this gentleman had or had not rendered assistance to the Confederates, as alleged by Mr. Seward. The noble lord, in answer to the objection that the President had been guilty of an unwarrantable stretch of authority, said that the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* was vested in him.

The publication of Count Cavour's correspondence has placed the Earl of Clarendon—who, it may be remembered, was our plenipotentiary at the Congress of Paris, when the Count fulfilled similar functions as the representative of Sardinia—in an awkward position. Lord Clarendon has only done justice to himself and the reputation of the country he represented by referring to the statement made in that correspondence—that he had urged Cavour to make war against Austria, and promised him the material aid of England. As might have been expected, Lord Clarendon distinctly denies that he ever made any such promise, or even advised Count Cavour to provoke a war with Austria. Lord Clarendon states that, considering the circumstances under which his conversations with Cavour took place, and the intense eagerness of the latter as regarded the future of Piedmont, and the results of the Paris Congress, he could understand that misconceptions might have taken place, and that incorrect versions of interviews might appear in letters written hastily, which were not meant for publication. But he altogether denies having made any of the promises ascribed to him in the correspondence.

Parliamentary reform was the subject of a brief interpellation and a yet briefer reply in the Commons on Tuesday evening. Mr. Cox, the member for Finsbury, interrogated the Premier as to his intentions on the subject. Lord Palmerston's answer was given in the fewest possible words, to the effect, that it is not the intention of Government to introduce any Reform Bill during the present session—of which Mr. Cox, like everybody else, must of course have been perfectly aware before Lord Palmerston opened his lips. Ironical cheers and derisive laughter marked the opinion of the House on the subject.

The new Education Minute, with the latest modifications proposed by Government, is now before the country. Ministers have an obvious advantage in not being compelled by precedent to take the initiative in bringing it under discussion. The Opposition wish them to do this; but they are too wary to be thus caught. They quote the accustomed usage in the adoption of previous minutes, and in this particular proceeding are as reluctant as ever Conservatives could be to deviate from time-honoured routine. Meanwhile the schoolmasters and their friends, whose "vested interests" are so seriously imperilled, have not ceased their exertions outside the House, and by no means despair of defeating the Government measure altogether.

The financial difficulties of the American Government present an insoluble problem to the British reader. How the war is to be carried on after the rejection of the bill by the House of Representatives which proposed to make Treasury notes a legal tender, it is not easy to see. The intelligence of military movements is unimportant.

We have important intelligence from China by way of St. Petersburg. The rebels are advancing with rapid strides through the central provinces of the empire. Hangchow and Shanghai are both marked out for attack, and their destruction is threatened in case of opposition.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY, WITH SIXTY PRISONERS, BY THE FEDERALS.

By Reuter's telegram, per City of Washington, *via* Queenstown, we have the following from New York, Feb. 7 (evening): "Seven Federal gunboats, under the command of Commander Foote, attacked Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, on the 6th inst., and, after an hour and a quarter's severe firing from the gunboats, Fort Henry, with the Confederate general and sixty prisoners, surrendered unconditionally. The fort contained twenty guns, and offered a strong resistance."

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.

THIRTY TO FORTY LIVES LOST.

On Wednesday, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, a violent explosion took place at Gethin Colliery, near Merthyr, the property of W. Crawshay, Esq. Little is known of the cause or extent of the calamity; but, at the latest hour, we learn that from thirty to forty poor fellows have been killed, and three horses destroyed. The full force of men employed in the pit is about two hundred, but not more than fifty were at work, and it is exceedingly doubtful if any will be saved. The flames ascended to the mouth of the shaft, and the smoke around by the pit bank was extreme. Efforts are being made with the most praiseworthy energy to descend into all the workings, but the deadly gas which follows in the train of an explosion prevents a full research.

Another account states that forty-seven lives were lost. Two more are not expected to survive,

THE GUARD CHAMBER, WINDSOR CASTLE.

An interesting portion of Windsor Castle is the Guard Chamber, which we now illustrate. It is fitted up with armour. Over the fireplace is the famous shield of Benvenuto Cellini, given by Francis I. to Henry VIII. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. At one end of the room, on a piece of the mast of the Victory, perforated by a ball at the battle of Trafalgar, is a bust of Nelson, by Chantrey, with Marlborough on the right, and Wellington on the left, having over their heads the banners of Blenheim and Waterloo, by the annual presentation of which, on the anniversaries of those victories, the domains of Blenheim and Strathfieldsaye are held. The armour in this room includes that of the Duke of Brunswick, 1530; Lord Howard, 1588; Lord Essex, 1596; Henry Prince of Wales (son of James I.), 1612, &c., &c.

THE GUARD CHAMBER, WINDSOR CASTLE.

BLESSING HORSES IN ROME ON ST. ANTHONY'S-DAY.

(*See Page* 125.)

Every ancient city has customs, the origin of which is either lost in the darkness of past ages, or traceable only through the faint light of tradition. One of the old secular customs still kept up in the Eternal City is represented in our illustration—the blessing of horses on St. Anthony's-day.

This ceremony is attended by people of all ranks and conditions. From the cardinal and the patrician down to the humblest contadino, all send or lead their horses to the piazza or square in which stands the beautiful church of Santa Maria Maggiore. The condition and appearance of the horses are as various as the rank of their owners. There are assembled the sleek and well-fed carriage and saddle horse, the high-mettled racer, the half-starved and weary hack, and the meek, hard-working cart-horse—all come to receive the holy benediction.

This is dispensed, not from the portal of the stately Basilick (one of the finest structures of the period of the Renaissance), but from the door of a humble-looking edifice in its near vicinity—viz., the little oratory dedicated to St. Anthony. Before the portal of the oratory the horses draw up and defile in regular rotation. Respecting the origin of this curious custom, or the reason for selecting St. Anthony's-day for its observance, we confess our inability to offer any satisfactory information; nor does there exist any tradition or legend which throws light on the question.

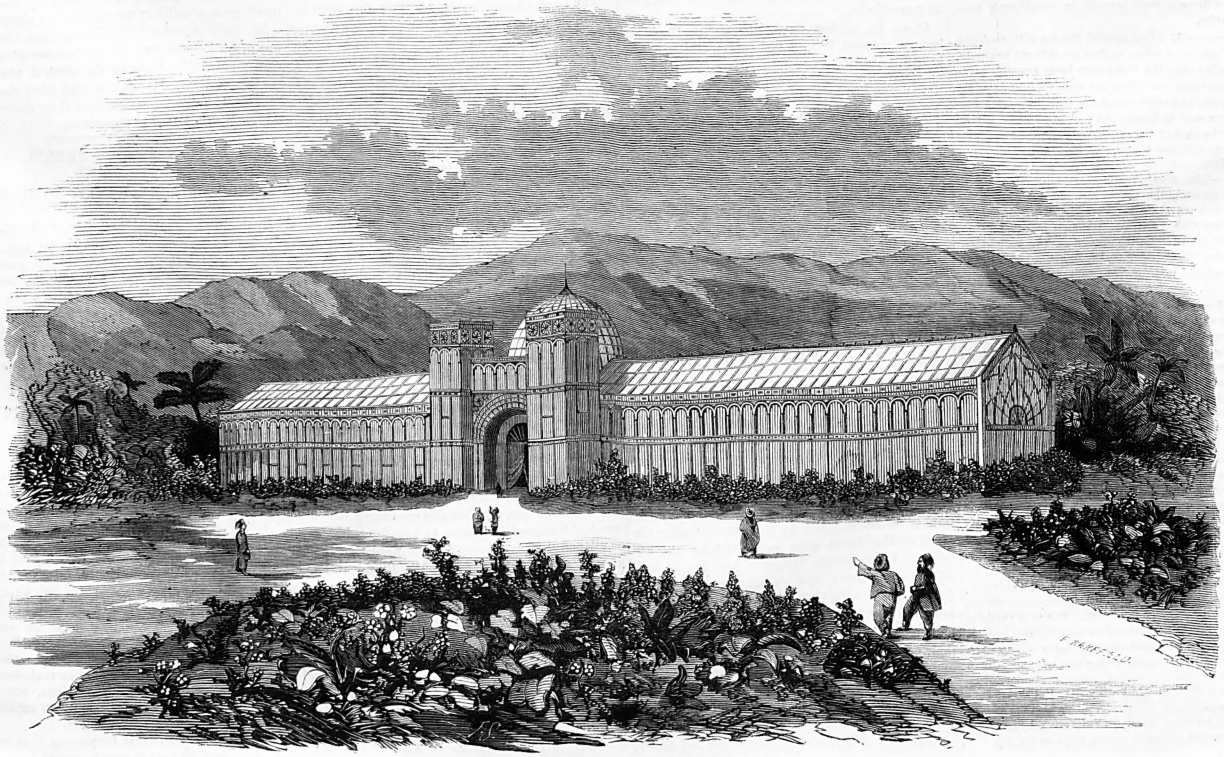
We will therefore merely add a few words in reference to the monument surmounted by a cross, seen on the left side of our picture. It stands in the centre of the Piazza de Santa Maria Maggiore, and on the very spot where Henry IV. of France, by proxy of his ambassador, received the Papal absolution and benediction. In commemoration of that event the monument was erected.

THE BURIAL OF HAROLD.

(*See First Page.*)

The illustration on our first page is a copy of a painting by our successful countryman, Frederick Richard Pickersgill. This artist's career has been somewhat rapid. His first picture was exhibited in 1841, and was at the time said to be a commendable production. Soon after, the Art Union of London engraved his "Florimel" for its subscribers—a high compliment to a young artist. In 1843 his cartoon, "The Death of Lear," elicited favourable opinions from the judges, who awarded him 100*l.* as a premium. In 1847 the great exhibition of pictures was opened in Westminster Hall, and Mr. Pickersgill achieved a decided triumph in his "Burial of Harold," which is now engraved. This picture obtained the first prize of 100*l.*, was purchased by the Royal Commissioners for 500*l.* more, and is now in its place amongst the historical paintings in Parliament. In 1850 Mr. Pickersgill produced "Samson Betrayed," a work said to exhibit equal, if not superior, power to his "Burial of Harold;" and in 1853 his "Death of Foscari, Doge of Venice," was considered of such merit by the late Prince Consort, that it was purchased by his Royal Highness. The subjects selected by this artist are generally allowed to exhibit good taste and sound judgment, and his treatment of them is characterised by delicacy of feeling and purity of expression.

A letter from Nice reports unfavourably of the health of Ernst, the violinist, who still remains in that city exceedingly ill. Halevy is also in Nice, suffering from a nervous attack.



DESIGN FOR A CRYSTAL PALACE FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

The Albino;

OR: THE HEIR OF TREMI.

BY MADAME CLARA SICARD.

CHAPTER XXIII.—JUDE LEKER'S JOURNEY.

HERVEY DE VANNOY was very far from being a brave man. The step he was contemplating, and which in reality exposed him to a terrible danger, was, to use the expression of Lapierre, his last stake. It was a sort of duel to the death, in which he played his life against that of Didier. Perhaps, blinded by his mad desire to rid himself of the young man, he closed his eyes to a part of the danger. Perhaps he reckoned on some means of success of which he had made a mystery with his two assistants. However that may be, his terror was still excessive, and whoever had chanced to meet him, trembling and pale, on his horse, would certainly not have taken him for a knight-errant in quest of adventures.

Long before the hour of his departure the old equerry of Nicholas Tremi, Jude Leker, had, as we have said, quitted the castle on his way to the dwelling of Pelo Rouan, the charcoal-burner. The evening before Jude had arrived in Brittany anxious, it is true, but full of hope. At the worst, George Tremi, his lord's grandson, had been despoiled of his inheritance, and Jude had in his own hands enough to restore it to him. But now anxiety had become anguish, and hope was shaken. Better would it have been a thousand times to have found the child and lost the casket, the depository of the fortune of Tremi. George living—young, strong, valiant—would have had his sword to support his quarrel; George dead, or absent, nothing remained but an empty claim. The casket—that is to say, the immense domain of Tremi—was without a lawful master, and the devotion of Jude—that humble, patient love, so full of self-denial, which twenty years had been unable to subdue—was henceforth without an aim. Vengeance still remained—that supreme motive power with those who are deprived of hope. But Jude was old. His frank and honest nature was better formed for love than hatred. Vengeance, which possesses so many attractions for certain minds, seemed to him a useless and miserable compensation. "I will seek him," said he to himself while finding his way along the well-known paths of the forest—"I will seek him long and ever. If I should acquire the proof of his death—and I pray heaven to spare my old age this sorrow—I will find his assassin, and kill him, in the name of Nicholas Tremi." Not a step could he take in those tortuous and gloomy paths, where he had in former times so often wandered, without encountering some pleasing or painful recollection. It was by this road that the old master of la Tremlays was accustomed to journey when repairing with his little grandson, as was his wont, to his beautiful manor of Boüexis. At this turning Job, that magnificent and faithful animal, had vanquished a hungry wolf, after an heroic combat. This path, winding through the thickets, and so narrow, that it seemed as if there was scarcely room for a wild deer to pass, led straight to the Pond of la Tremlays, which was, perhaps, the tomb of the last Tremi. Jude's heart was bursting, his dry eyes burnt, for the relief of tears seemed denied him. In former times Jude could well remember smoke was seen curling from the roofs of the shoemakers' and charcoal-burners' humbled wellings. Of this nothing now remained. The cottages were there, some still left standing, others half demolished, but the most part seemed deserted. In place of the incessant sound of the chisel and the plane, accompanied by the joyous songs of the workman, nothing but silence—uniform, universal silence. What scourge had then passed over the Forest of Rennes? What plague had depopulated its woody glades, and shed this deathlike appearance in spots formerly so smiling and full of vitality and movement? Jude pursued his way, sadder and more gloomy even than these sad and gloomy scenes. He crossed himself from habit at the cross where the roads met, no longer hung with the devout offerings of the faithful. He pronounced familiar names as he passed certain of the deserted huts, but no voice answered him. At times a human form showed itself at a turning of the road, but it instantly disappeared, like a flash of lightning, and Jude, an old huntsman, long accustomed to the denizens of the forest, was not slow to discover, from the almost imperceptible agitation of the lower branches of the dense underwood, that the solitude was not as complete in reality as in appearance, and that more than one keen regard was darted on him from behind those thick walls of verdure. When he drew near to the cross of Mid Forest, which, as its name indicates, almost marks the centre of the woods, the face of the country changed, and became, if possible, more desolate than before. At this particular spot all the high roads by which the forest is intersected cross each other. The deep woody glades are more abundant here than anywhere else, and the vicinage of the high roads had brought together in their locality a multitude of industrial foresters. All along the broad and noble paths, which met in the form of a star at the foot of the cross, were formerly seen neat cottages, beneath whose straw-thatched roofs coopers, basket-makers, shoemakers, pursued their humble calling. Jude found these dwellings for the most part burnt down. Those which here and there were left standing were all in ruins, and bore unequivocal signs of ravages committed by the hand of man. Jude stopped before these rustic ruins and recalled to his mind the memory of the past. At the time when Tremi was lord of the land all these dwellings were inhabited, and all the inhabitants were well to do and happy. "The people of France have worked this change," said the old equerry to himself. "Under pretext of impost, they have demanded their purse or their life, and the poor fellows of the forest have no purse."

Jude guessed rightly. These ruins were the work of the agents of the exchequer, seconded, it must be owned, by some gentry of the country of Rennes, among whom Hervey de Vannoy stood most conspicuous. M. de Poutchartrain, the first intendant royal, and after him M. de Béchameil, Marquis de Nointel, having undertaken, according to custom, to guarantee the levying of the Breton impost, had an evident interest in not allowing any part of the province to boast of an exemption founded solely on ancient custom. They wished to compel the people of that forest to pay their share of the tax, and had recourse to every extremity to accomplish their ends. This was what Jude called demanding your purse or your life. As for the neighbouring gentry, their interest was of another sort, but equally clear. The proprietors in the forest, disseminated over the different domains forming the major portion of this enormous territory, asserted the right of gratuitous possession, and by this means subjected these domains to a veritable and heavy servitude. So long as Nicholas Tremi lived, as he possessed in his own person as much wealth as all the other gentry put together, the latter had moulded themselves after his pattern. Now Tremi was a true nobleman, gentle to the weak, rough to the strong, and more inclined to give alms to his poor neighbours than to dispute with them their slender means of subsistence. When he quitted the country Vannoy took his place, and infused the spirit of his own upstart and petty gentility into those concerns which his cousin had treated with the dignity of a true and highborn gentleman. The neighbouring proprietors, encouraged by this new example, did the same, and the result was, on every side, a system of attack and oppression against the unfortunate dwellers in the forest—on one side the tax, on the other the proprietors. The former snatched from them their scanty savings, the latter deprived them of their means of livelihood. The people of the forest, we believe we have already said, bore more resemblance to the wild boar than to the hare; nevertheless, at the first outset, tracked, pursued on all sides, they sought safety only in flight, and concealed themselves in secret hiding-places, with which the country at that time abounded. But their half-savage and martial nature impatiently supported this pusillanimous course: to defend themselves they needed only to combine. At the first call they rose. The thickly-wooded forest glades unexpectedly vomited forth that wild population, and woe betide both the agents of the tax and the proprietors who had raised this storm. Many were the corpses that strewed the moss-covered ground, many were the bones that bleached beneath the spreading covert, and on dark nights more than one of the petty gentry, attacked unawares, bore the penalty of his superior's cupidity. Soldiers were despatched from Rennes and the neighbouring towns; but in proportion as the attack became more stubborn, a more powerful resistance was organised. It became evident that the insurgents (for their number and their wrongs forbade their being called bandits) had a resoluteand skilful leader, whose orders, whatever they might be, were followed with blind submission. The moment at length arrived when the defence, conducted with marvellous unanimity, outweighed the attack. The opponents changed sides. The oppressed became the aggressors, and, one fine day, five thousand *saboted* peasants (in wooden shoes), their faces covered with strange masks, made an irruption as far as Rennes, and pillaged the abode of the intendant of the King. From this moment all was terror. The insurrection acquired that *prestige* which is to every enterprise as the first pledge of success. The leader of the insurgents was surrounded with a halo of mystery, and every one had some exploit to relate concerning him more miraculous than the last. The people of the forest became celebrated for twenty leagues round. They had their genealogists; and learned men and philosophers even took the pains to connect their association by historical, and moreover by incontestable links, to the famous society of "Breton Brothers," who in the middle of the preceding century had striven to free Brittany from French domination. From the commencement of the rising the principal conspirators held secret meetings, under the orders of that leader who was soon to become so dreaded; but nothing was organised, and the members who were earliest initiated into the mysteries of these conclaves had everything to fear. It was doubtless that danger that inspired them with the idea of enveloping all their actions in complete mystery, and of never quitting their retreat without their faces being concealed by a mask. This mask was nothing more nor less than a fragment of wolfskin. Hence the cognomen, at first bestowed on them as a term of contempt, but which, a few months afterwards, was pronounced with terror throughout the whole country of Rennes. Thus had things continued during fifteen years, with different turns of success and reverses for the Wolves, but without the troops of the Government being ever able to obtain a clue to the centre of their operations.

For some little time past the petty gentry and proprietors had concluded with the foresters a sort of tacit truce, and the intendant royal, discouraged, had at the same time discontinued his efforts. But Béchameil, six months before the period at which our story commences, conceived the unlucky idea of renewing hostilities. The explosion was terrible. Nearly all the huts were deserted the same day. Charcoal-burners, coopers, basket-makers, &c., assembled together and repaired to the permanent retreat which was the heart of the conspiracy. There they found, as usual, leaders and arms. The next day the revolt broke out afresh at the gates of Rennes; on the morrow the house of the intendant royal was pillaged.

In all conscience, the people of the forest must obtain a living somewhere. They were forbidden to eat peaceably of the labour of their hands; and they worked no more, which was so much the worse for their neighbours. The soldiers of the King took their reprisals by demolishing or burning the humble dwellings that bordered on the high roads; but they lost their labour. The Wolves knew where to find an asylum elsewhere; they learnt, moreover, to idemnify themselves largely for the losses they were made to sustain.

After the intendant royal, it was Hervey de Vannoy who was subjected to the rudest attacks of their ill-humour. It was all in vain for Hervey de Vannoy to attempt to dissimulate his profound hatred towards the Wolves, who on divers occasions had cruelly injured his domains. It was in vain for him to conceal himself while urging rigour on the pacific Béchameil, so long as he, behind the curtain, suggested some new measure prejudicial to the Wolves; the latter immediately avenged themselves. You would have said, the punishment followed so quickly on the offence, that the leader of the Wolves had intelligence or spies in the castle of la Tremlays. Quite recently, Vannoy having given it as his opinion that, to root out the insurrection, the Wolves' Ditch must be attacked, and the ravine sounded to its very depths, his manor of Boüexis was twenty-four hours after laid waste from top to bottom. In short, the Wolves had no more mortal enemy than Hervey de Vannoy, and they had long rendered him hate for hate.

Jude knew part of these things, and was soon to learn the rest. In this quarrel his choice could not be doubtful. The memory of his old master and his own sympathies drew him towards the Wolves, who were Bretons, as Dame Goton so emphatically said; but Jude had neither the will nor the leisure to lend the support of his arm to the people of the forest. His mission lay before him. The last words of the dying Tremi still resounded in his ear, and he would have regarded it as a crime to stop on the way traced out for him by the supreme command of his master, or even to deviate for a moment from the direct road.

It was nearly eight in the morning when Jude arrived in sight of the cross of Mid Forest. This spot was held in great veneration by all the country round, and the good people of the neighbourhood had in particular a sort of patriotic devotion for a little madonna whose niche was cut in the wood of the very cross itself. It was before this madonna, known, like the cross, under the name of Our Lady of Mid Forest, that Nicholas Tremi had said his last *Ave* on quitting the land of Brittany, which he was destined never more to behold. Jude dismounted before the rustic monument, bent his knee, and prayed. A few moments after he perceived, through the thick foliage of a clump of beech-trees, the smoke curling from the roof of Pelo Rouan, the charcoal-burner. The dwelling of Pelo stood concealed in the middle of this cluster of trees, and rose half-leaning against a little structure of brickwork all covered with shrubs, in which he carried on his operations of charcoal-burning. The aspect of this spot was wild, but smiling, and a little garden, quite filled with flowers, like a basket, gave to the cottage an air of calm and wellbeing. This garden was the domain of Marie; those flowers were planted and watered by her hand.

At the very moment Jude was passing the last of the trees, Marie, seated on the doorstep, was weaving one of her honeysuckle baskets with an absent and preoccupied air. She sang as she wove, but it was no longer her song that held captive her thoughts. Her pure and fresh voice was emitted in capricious bursts of melody, suddenly interrupted, then as suddenly renewed, sometimes melancholy and slow, at others lively and joyous, but always charming. Her mind was not in her work, for certain; but her little pink and taper fingers plaited so dexterously the flexible and perfumed branches, that the work suffered nothing from the distraction of her mind. The subject by which "Heather Blossom" was so absorbed as she sat working alone on the step of her door was Didier, the handsome captain. She was thinking of her happiness of the preceding evening. She had seen him again, handsomer than before—more tender than ever—so tender and so handsome, that the weary days of expectation and of absence were all forgotten. She was happy, and she revelled in her happiness—she would lose none of it, and carefully drove from her mind all thoughts of doubt and fear. What was there to doubt? What to fear? Was he not as proud and noble in heart as in form? Had he ever spoken falsely? And he had said, "I love you!" He had said it with his lips, with his eyes, with his soul. Hence the song of Marie was a sort of hymn of praise, that rose from her heart to ascend softly and sweetly toward heaven. She had upon this morning arrayed herself somewhat coquettishly. The azure corollas of some autumn blue-bells mingled here and there with the pale and wavy locks of her golden tresses. She had fastened with ribands of silk the showy boddice worn by the girls of the forest, and her little *sabots*, comparable only to the glass slippers we read of in fairy tales, rendered still more conspicuous the delicate shape of her tiny foot. But her attraction did not consist so much in her rural adornments as in the angelic sweetness that beamed in her lovely face. Her large blue eyes, in which gratitude and devotion were reflected, were lifted up to heaven with her song. She was lovely thus, and worthy of the graceful name which cottag

poetry had invented for her, for she had all the brilliancy, freshness, and perfume of the forest flower.

Jude perceived her, and a paternal smile rose to the lip of the old soldier. When Marie beheld him in her turn, she blushed, felt alarmed, and would have fled, but the honest face of Jude reassured her. She rose and curtseyed with the respect due to an old man.

"My pretty girl," said the honest equerry, advancing, "I seek the abode of Pelo Rouan."

"He is my father," replied "Heather Blossom."

"Heaven has given him a fair and lovely child, my daughter. Since this is his abode, I would enter, in order to converse with him." Jude suited the action to the word, and set foot on the threshold; but "Heather Blossom" quickly barred his passage.

"No one enters thus," said she, gently, "the house of Pelo Rouan. I wish I could say to you, stay here, and rest yourself. But no one ever crosses the threshold of our poor dwelling. Such is my father's order."

"But still——" persisted Jude.

"Such is my father's order," repeated Marie, resolutely.

The honest equerry had too strong motives for desiring to interrogate Pelo Rouan, to be put off with such a refusal. On her part, "Heather Blossom," in every case—when it did not relate to the handsome captain—executed her father's order to the very letter, and shut the door against all comers. In this instance she seemed determined stubbornly to defend the breach. Happily things were not destined to reach this heroicomical extremity. For at this juncture a voice was heard to issue from the interior of the dwelling:—

"Child," it said, "look well upon the countenance of that man, in order that you may never again refuse him admission into your father's dwelling. Stand aside!"

"Heather Blossom" gave way immediately.

Jude, surprised beyond measure, stood motionless, and hesitated to advance.

"Approach, Jude Leker," resumed the voice. "Welcome, good and faithful servant of Tremi. I was expecting you."

(*To be continued.*)

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

OSBORNE, Feb. 16.—Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Princess, Princess Alice, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur, and her Serene Highness Princess Hohenlohe, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church this morning. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

FEB. 18.—Her Majesty drove out this morning in an open carriage, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Alice. Major-General Seymour attended on horseback. The Dean of Windsor arrived at Osborne yesterday, and remains on a visit.

FEB. 19.—Earl Granville is expected to-day on a visit. There is no truth in the report that Her Majesty proposes shortly to go to London.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On the 12th the Prince of Wales arrived at Vienna by a special train on the Western Railway, attended by a numerous suite. His Royal Highness was conducted to the Archduke Charles Hotel in the carriage of the English Ambassador; and in a short time was visited by the Emperor and the Archduke. His Royal Highness is stated to have left an extremely favourable impression on all who enjoyed his society at Munich. The Prince partook of skating exercise for some hours in that city on Monday, on the ice in the English garden.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred is expected to return to England next month, which is the earliest time possible, in consequence of the unavoidable delay which occurred in the transmission of the letters sent out announcing the melancholy intelligence of the terrible bereavement which had fallen on him and the rest of the Royal Family, and recalling Prince Alfred to England. The St. George, in which the Prince is serving, had left the West Indies for Mexico two days before the letters had arrived at the former station.

It appears that the Prince of Wales has concluded the purchase of the Sandringham estate, near Lynn, Norfolk, to which he made a flying visit of inspection before leaving England on his tour in the East. The estate, which has been purchased for shooting purposes, has up to the present time been held by Mr. Spencer Cowper, a relative by marriage of the Premier, and it is said to abound in game.

The Prince of Wales in his meteoric rush through Europe the other day (says the Paris correspondent of the *Advertiser*) was presented, it appears, to his destined bride, the Princess Alexandrina of Glucksburg, daughter of Christian, heir to the throne of Denmark. The *Indépendance*, which gives this information, unfortunately adds nothing to allay our anxiety respecting the personal appearance of our future Queen Consort.

A meeting of the general committee of the Albert Memorial Fund was held on Tuesday at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding. The sub-committee reported that the contributions received and promised amounted to 32,779*l.*, and they submitted that the time had come when Her Majesty's pleasure should be taken as to the design and mode of execution of the memorial. This was agreed to by the meeting, and the matter was remitted to the sub-committee to be carried into effect.

On Sunday evening there was a large congregation under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, the service being rendered more than ordinarily attractive by the announcement that the sermon would be preached by Dr. M'Ilvaine, Bishop of Ohio. There were present the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Ripon, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Archdeacon of London, the Rev. Canon Dale, and many others. The Bishop of Ohio preached an excellent practical sermon on the subject of the foundation of a Christian's hope. The Bishop of London pronounced the benediction.

We believe (says a contemporary) in a short time Her Majesty will return to Windsor Castle. It is not at all improbable that the Queen will then pay an occasional visit to Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of personally superintending the affairs of the late Prince Consort. The active business habits of the late Prince were the cause of his receiving a voluminous mass of papers and correspondence, which will have to be carefully examined, and on the disposal of the more important portions the Queen herself will decide. The same feeling will probably take the Queen to Balmoral in the spring—for the late Prince was busy everywhere, even in the midst of his sports; and the place being seen at a different season, the visit will, perhaps, be less fraught with painful recollections than if it were postponed to the autumn. It is by no means certain that Prince Alfred will return to England at present. There is no doubt that, at the first, the young Prince's presence was much desired both by the Queen and the Royal Family; yet, as great delay occurred ere he could possibly start home, the fresh instructions may arrive in time to countermand his departure for England, and his Royal Highness will continue the ordinary course of his duty.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE WAR IN COCHIN-CHINA.

The *Moniteur* publishes despatches from Admiral Bonard, giving details of the taking of Bienhoa, which the Annamites energetically defended. The result of this last operation, it is considered, will assure to the French and Spaniards the possession of an uncontested base for operations in Cochin-China. "Unfortunately (says the admiral) the mandarins, faithful to their traditions, had, on leaving, put to death the unfortunate Annamites, Christians, and others, who were imprisoned in the citadel, and whom they had chained in enclosures surrounded with spikes, *chevaux de frise*, and combustible materials, which were set fire to. A certain number of men of strong constitutions had, however, been able to escape—some safe and sound, but others injured. We picked them up here and there concealed in the bushes, and so terrified that they hardly knew whether to look upon us as saviours or murderers."

THE SENATE.

The reading of the Address took place on Monday in the Senate.

The following is a summary of those paragraphs of it relating to foreign affairs.

The address congratulates the Emperor on the amicable relations of his Majesty's Government with Foreign Powers, and continues: "We hope that the expedition to Mexico will procure entire satisfaction for the interests of our countrymen. The documents recently communicated to the House prove how greatly the Senate was justified in placing confidence in your Majesty as regards the Italian question. Your Majesty's Government, while taking into consideration international exigencies, has not lost sight of the interests of Catholicism. You will continue, Sire, in your policy of protection and conciliation, as we shall continue to place confidence in that policy. You will doubtless experience the regret that we earnestly feel at meeting sometimes with ardour and immoderate pretensions, and sometimes with resistance and torpidity. But your counsels are those of wisdom, and in the name of this wisdom we must not tire of stating that the greatest works cannot be carried out without calm and moderation, in order to become well established, and that causes the most just are sometimes endangered by extreme refusals, which are incompatible with a good direction of human affairs."

SPAIN.

PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS.

The *Débats* publishes the following: "We have called attention to the persecutions suffered by the few Spaniards who profess the Protestant religion. One of them, M. Manuel Matamoros, convicted of having sold Spanish Bibles, has been condemned to the galleys for seven years. He is not the only victim of the intolerant principles inscribed in the Spanish code. From information which he himself has addressed to the *Clamor Publico*, eight persons are still in prison at Malaga on account of their religion, seven at Seville, three at Granada, and many others have also been arrested at Barcelona, Cordova, and Jaen. Some of these are women, and one is a girl only seventeen years of age. From Malaga, Granada, and Seville above fifty fathers of families have been compelled to emigrate to escape the rigours of the law, and have left their wives and children in a state of destitution. The Spanish authorities feel all the odium of these persecutions, and endeavour to deceive public opinion by representing the persons arrested or condemned as guilty of conspiracy against the State, and by giving a political colour to these absurd acts of violence which are an outrage on reason and humanity. But they adduce no fact to support these allegations. The truth is, that the police have seized all the papers of Matamoros and his fellow-sufferers, and yet not a single document has been published to prove anything against him. M. Matamoros is nothing but a sincere believer; the only faction he serves, at the peril of the galleys, is the Gospel; the only party chief he consents to follow, at the risk of liberty and life, is Jesus Christ. He has lately expressed his real sentiments in a letter addressed to the committee of the Paris Evangelical Alliance."

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Feb. 17, Evening.—In the Upper House to-day the proposition to re-establish the censorship of books and other publications was rejected by thirty-six against thirty-four votes.

ITALY.

TURIN, Feb. 17.—The *Diritto* of to-day contains the following: "Garibaldi having been informed that in some towns clandestine enrolments are being made in his name, has requested us to declare that he has neither authorised nor recommended the adoption of any such steps."

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government has addressed a note to Austria and the other German States of the Wurzburg Coalition. That Coalition the Prussian Government refuses to recognise, and while they state that they see no ground for the protest taken by the Coalition against the views of Russia, they on their part object to the alterations proposed in the constitution of the German Confederation. While they yield to no power an attachment to the Federation, they cannot but see that the proposals made by Austria, in her note of the 8th of November last, are far more dangerous to the continuance of the Federation than the counter proposals made by Prussia. It is significant, when taken in connexion with these angry interchanges of opinion, that a report comes to us through the French papers, to the effect that Prussia is about to recognise the new kingdom of Italy.

The bill "on Ministerial responsibility" has been adopted by the Committee of the Upper Prussian Chamber by eight votes against four, with the important modification, however, that Ministers cannot be sentenced unless they openly violate the express regulations of the law.

RUSSIA.

STATE OF POLAND.

The churches of Warsaw were opened with great solemnity on the 13th inst. The new archbishop officiated in the cathedral, and addressed the congregation, dissuading them from singing the prohibited hymns, and assuring them that if they abstained from further manifestations he could guarantee the Emperor's gracious intentions towards Poland. We are happy to find that the fears of our Warsaw correspondent, that the ceremony of re-opening would be attended with disturbances, were not realised.

The official *Dziennik* of Warsaw publishes the names of 143 persons condemned to various punishments for the part they took in the disturbances which occurred from the commencement of the state of siege to January 27.

INDIA.

The *Times of India*, referring to the receipt of the intelligence of the Prince Consort's death, says the fact "reached this country [India] by special telegram to ourselves on the 6th inst. The news has filled all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the empire with sorrow and regret. Resting for nearly a fortnight upon the credit of a bare telegram, it was hoped that some inaccuracy might have occurred in its transmission, when the arrival of the English mail of 18th ultimo, on the 20th instant, confirmed the sad intelligence. A crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held in the Town Hall on Friday last, the 24th instant, when an address of condolence to Her Majesty was adopted. All places of business in the island were closed on the occasion, and the community has very generally gone into mourning in testimony of its sympathy with a beloved Queen. All classes in the island, European and native alike, feel the blow as a common calamity; and if it be any consolation to Her Majesty's heart to know that even in this distant part of her dominions a deep-felt sympathy is cherished for her and for her Royal children, we gladly record the fact of its existence."

AMERICA.

MR. SEWARD AND THE TRANSIT OF BRITISH TROOPS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, Evening.

In reply to inquiries from the Legislature of the State of Maine, Mr. Seward has stated that he granted permission for the passage of British troops across Maine to save them suffering from a northerly Canadian voyage. Mr. Seward says that no foreign Power inimical to England would complain of the Federal Government extending this comity to England; and that any danger from the permission could only come from direct hostility on the part of England towards the Federal Government. "I will not affect ignorance," continues Mr. Seward, "that popular aspirations have recently appeared in Canada and England which seemed to indicate a growing alienation of sentiment among portions of the British people, but the English Government has during this time held towards the Federal Government its customary language of respect and friendship. The Federal Government, practising entire frankness, yields its full faith to those assurances of the British Government. The policy of the Federal Government has been to fortify its territories, in order to resist foreign and domestic enemies, if such enemies must come; but it has been careful to secure even greater strength by showing itself consistent in all things, scrupulously just, and, if possible, magnanimous towards other nations." Mr. Seward concludes by saying, that should the State of Maine be aggrieved at the instructions given, they will be modified.

President Lincoln has ordered the removal of privateersmen to Fort Lafayette. Privateersmen will in future be treated as prisoners of war.

In Congress Mr. Chandler has offered a resolution, that the committee on commerce should inquire into the expediency of notifying England that the Canadian reciprocity treaty is not reciprocal, and that it will be terminated at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Chandler's resolution has been referred for further discussion.

The Panama Company's steamship Columbus has been totally wrecked. No lives were lost.

A SOUTHERN FLAG OF TRUCE AT WASHINGTON.—MONETARY MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, Evening.

The *New York World* states that it is rumoured in Washington that the Swedish Minister had undertaken to demonstrate to the Federal Government that the blockade is inefficient. Mr. Seward was said to be preparing a reply.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the holders of coupons of Government Bonds can receive interest in coin.

The Senate has referred the bill for building twenty iron-clad steamers back to the naval committee for modification.

The leading men of Georgia have issued an address to the people of that State, saying that foreign aid is remote, and that the means to resist the intention and resources of the North are unflinching courage and self-sacrifice. The address adds, that every city and village whence the people might be compelled to depart should be burnt.

The New York Press generally argue that a European recognition of the Southern Confederacy appears imminent, unless active military movements are inaugurated.

Great suspense continues concerning the inaction and delay in Congress on the legal tender treasury note bill. Long speeches continue to be made for and against it. The Secretary of the Treasury fully endorses the legal tender cause, and has written twice to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, strongly urging the absolute necessity for the immediate passage of the bill.

The *New York Times* says that on the 10th of February there will not be a dollar in the Treasury unless this bill is passed.

A Southern flag of truce has arrived in Washington, the object of which has not transpired.

Senator Bright has been expelled from Congress.

The legal tender clause in the Treasury Bill has been rejected in the House of Representatives by a majority of forty.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, Evening.

General Beauregard's official report on the battle of Manassas has been published. According to the report, the loss of the Confederates was 1,800 killed and wounded. The effective force of the Confederate army of the Potomac was 21,000 men and 29 guns. The report concludes as follows: "In conclusion, it is proper, and doubtless expected, that through this report my countrymen should be made acquainted with some of the sufficient causes that prevented the advance of our forces, and prolonged vigorous pursuit of the enemy to and beyond the Potomac. The War Department had been fully advised of all those causes, some of which only are proper to be here communicated. An army which had fought like ours on that day against uncommon odds, under a July sun, most of the time without water and without food, except a hastily-snatched meal at dawn, was not in a condition for the toil of an eager effective pursuit of an enemy immediately after the battle. On the following day an unusually heavy and unintermitting fall of rain intervened to obstruct our advance. Added to this, the want of a sufficient cavalry force made an effective pursuit a military impossibility."

The New York Chamber of Commerce has unanimously passed resolutions to sustain the Government in giving credit and currency to the 150,000,000 dol. legal tender notes, until they can be placed on a specie basis by the imposition of taxes adequate to their redemption.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.—MEXICO.

The *Philadelphia Enquirer* says that it was reported in Norfolk that the Burnside Expedition had left Pamlico Sound, and proceeded further South. Southern accounts declare that no Federal vessels have been seen in Pamlico Sound. Intelligence from Western Mexico represents that there is a general termination of international dissension among the people, and a union of all parties to resist foreign invasion.

General Grant, with seven gunboats, has proceeded up Tennessee River, intending to attack Fort Henry, which is supposed to be occupied by 15,000 Confederates.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION DISCUSSED.

The *New York Tribune* thinks the recognition of the Southern Confederacy is to be determined in America. "Inaction may bring it about before many months. A marching army true to itself and country will make it impossible for ever."

The same journal also states that President Lincoln and the Secretary for War will take the command of the army, and that General M'Clellan will command the department of the Potomac.

The New York journals of to-day (6th inst.) discuss

fully the probability of foreign intervention in American affairs. The *Journal of Commerce* thinks the commercial interests of England and France rule the moral interests of those countries, and that it is evident that England will shortly be urged to interfere, and that the only way to prevent this is to show energy in crushing the rebellion.

The *World* considers that matters cannot remain long in their present position without the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the European Powers. This danger can only be averted by early victories.

The *New York Times* thinks that the Emperor Napoleon, in consequence of petitions from the French commercial classes, may make a conciliatory protest against the blockade; but thinks this diplomatic correspondence will be anticipated by the crushing of the rebellion, and consequent cessation of the blockade.

The *New York Herald* is of opinion that the rebellion can no longer be played with, or it will bring down French and English intervention, and involve the whole civilised world in war, the end of which it would be idle to conjecture.

The *New York Times* says that Mr. Seward has promptly declined to have his name used in connexion with the next Presidential canvass, and says that several gentlemen of the Federal Administration shape their course with a too consistent reference to the possibility of needing the suffrages of a reunited people. These gentlemen should follow Mr. Seward's example.

The same journal announces that the American Consul at Honolulu has arrived at Washington, and reports that agents had been sent to England to hypothecate the entire group of the Sandwich Islands to Great Britain.

The Navy Department states that not more than ten iron-clad gunboats can be built and equipped this year.

President Lincoln has granted three weeks respite to Captain Gordon, of the slaver Erie, who was to have been hanged to-morrow morning (7th inst.). The New York press unanimously urge the carrying out of capital punishment.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

An Associated Press despatch announces that the Committee on Commerce is averse to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, but advocates the enlargement of its commercial connexions, with a view to render reciprocity more certain and substantial. The report of the committee discusses the extent, population, position, and resources of the British North American provinces, together with the question of including the right of the United States to just reciprocity, and fiscal reasons for an American or continental system. The value of Canadian productions, says the report, has increased 20 per cent. by this treaty. America taxes Canadian productions 25,000 dols. per annum; Canada taxes American productions 1,000,000 dols., and has also an unfair system of dissemination against America.

The report was re-committed for the further action of the committee.

DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATIONS IN AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes under date of Feb. 14:—

The inundations in the valley of the Danube amount, in their results, to a great public calamity, and the Vienna and Pesth journals are full of most distressing accounts of the misery caused by the overflow of that river and its tributaries. The evil commenced in consequence of a sudden thaw, accompanied with warm rain; since then there have been fluctuations; a hard frost set in, and streams which had begun to subside, finding their channels choked with ice, again rose and spread over the adjacent country. In various places the lowlands have been flooded in an immense surface. Hitherto six Hungarian counties, including those of Pesth and Presburg, have suffered to a greater or less extent. The suburbs of various towns have been abandoned in all haste by their inhabitants flying for their lives. A letter from Altenburg (Hungary) mentions a rise in the waters in that neighbourhood as having taken place so suddenly that the carters who were driving along the Presburg-road escaped only by abandoning their vehicles and galloping off upon their horses. One man was swept away with a cart and team, but saved his life by getting into a tree; an itinerant dealer in clocks was drowned, and several hundred sheep perished. At Presburg, according to the latest accounts, the flood had subsided, but had left behind it lamentable traces of its passage. The terror of the inhabitants of the low grounds and villages near the Danube is described as having been as great as are now the misery and despair of that large proportion of them who find themselves utterly ruined by this deplorable visitation. Numbers of families are reduced to beggary, their few cattle or little flocks drowned, their winter seed washed out of the ground, their agricultural implements floated away, and not to be recovered. Many houses and cottages have also fallen into ruins, the flood having lasted long enough to sap their foundations, and crumble the ill-cemented materials of their walls. Among the curious incidents of the inundation, it is mentioned that in some places the water subsided so suddenly that the large Danubian fish were caught and remained on land, and the peasants went fishing in the fields. An instance is cited of a fish weighing 46lbs. having been captured in this manner. Hibernating animals have been disturbed from their winter sleep, and in a communication to a Hungarian paper it is stated that large snakes were seen making their way over the fields to escape the advancing waters. Here, in the immediate neighbourhood of Vienna, we have the singular novelty of a town not only under water, but under ice. The ice is on a level, in some places, with the roofs of the houses. In neighbouring fields, where the waters have subsided, birds of prey, and even foxes, have been observed feeding upon the carcases of the cows, goats, and pigs, which the flood surprised and drowned.

From the provinces accounts reach us of various streams, usually very tranquil-flowing, having burst their bounds, and committed great ravages. From Raabs to Waidhofen the Thaya has swept away all the bridges and sundry mills, besides drowning much cattle; the little river Zaya has done similar damage. At Temesvar the river Temes has also overflowed its bed, and the lower suburbs of the town have had to be abandoned. Measures are to be taken in all directions to relieve, as far as possible, the immense amount of distress caused by the inundations. The municipal and Government authorities provide places of refuge for the sufferers; subscription lists are set on foot at newspaper offices and elsewhere, and the public seems disposed to respond generously to the call upon its sympathies; we hear of theatrical representations and balls and concerts being organised for the benefit of the inundated; clubs and other associations contribute liberally for the same object. The need is very pressing at this most inclement season, and for a misfortune which includes thousands of victims. To-day's *Vienna Gazette* says that the inhabitants of the Brigittenau have succeeded in rescuing nearly all their property from their deserted dwellings and in bringing it into places of safety, and that not a single case of theft has been reported, and it adds that about 7,000 persons have received shelter or assistance, either from the Government or from the local authorities. 900 destitute persons have found a lodging in the cavalry barracks in the Leopoldstadt, from which suburb and from those of Brigittenau and Zwischenbrücken they have been driven by the water. The Emperor has ordered the appointment of a commission, to be presided over by the Minister of State, to devise effectual measures for the relief of the sufferers from the inundation, and the two Chambers of the Reichsrath are voting resolutions to the same end.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—According to news from Pekin, the insurrection in Shangtong and in the central provinces is making progress. The insurgents have informed the English Consul at Hangchow that they intend to attack that city, and afterwards also Shanghai. They promised to behave with moderation, but, in case of resistance, have threatened the total destruction of both cities.

MEXICO.—The *Times* Paris correspondent states that although M. Thouvenel has officially denied the existence of any negotiation for the erection of Mexico into a monarchy under the Archduke Maximilian, he has reason to know that "the idea has been a cherished one of the Emperor Napoleon's for a long time past, and though Ministers may not know these things, they are seen to ooze out sooner or later in society. It has been said that the Archduke accepted the offer without hesitation. This is not true. The Archduke replied to the overtures made to him that he could not accept or refuse a throne which was not yet in existence. When rival factions in Mexico were put down, the wrongs of the contracting Powers redressed or revenged, brigandage crushed, and public tranquillity restored, then, indeed, if the Mexican people turned towards him and invited him to rule over them as a constitutional sovereign, he did not think he should hesitate."

AN ENGLISH SUICIDE IN FRANCE.—At Cassis, a small port between Marseilles and Toulon, an English lady, about forty-two years of age, who gave her name as Emily Mary James, put up at the hotel about a month since. One day she went out as usual for a walk along the coast, when two young men who were fishing observed her moving along a reef which projected some way into the sea, and suddenly disappear. They rushed to the spot, but arrived too late to save the poor lady, who had deliberately thrown herself into the sea. They drew her out of the water, and availed themselves of every possible means to restore animation, but unsuccessfully. The authorities of Cassis upon inquiring into the matter at once saw that the suicide was premeditated. Mrs. James's luggage was examined, and it was found that her name has been carefully erased from all her papers, books, linen, &c. The authorities communicated the circumstance to the Procureur Impérial, who had the matter duly investigated. No clue, however, has as yet been obtained to this lady's relatives or friends; but a letter from Turin, dated January 8, and signed "Octavia," has been discovered at the Marseilles post-office, addressed to Mrs. E. M. James, urging her forthwith to return to her mother's house, and offering to send her money if she were in want of it.

SUICIDE OF A ROYAL COMMISSIONER IN HUNGARY.—A letter from Pesth, in the *Nord*, says: "The sudden death of two royal commissioners, Messrs. Salkovsky and Petrak, has made a great sensation here. The following are the circumstances under which M. Salkovsky committed suicide. The Government sought in vain a functionary whom it could make chief of the comitat of Houth. It was in the son of the gaol governor of this same comitat that the Government at length found the functionary so much sought after. But scarcely had he been nominated when the royal commissioner found himself abandoned, isolated, and shunned by his acquaintances. Beset with gloomy thoughts, he announced to the Chancellor that he could no longer bear the opprobrium attached to his functions, and that he had resolved to put an end to his life of sufferings; he implored him, therefore, speedily to appoint his successor. He wrote again that he would already have committed suicide if the arrival of his wife and the sight of his children had not restrained his hand. He wished to die an honest man, and while living to see himself relieved from all responsibility and all suspicion, but he much feared, he said, that if his successor did not arrive immediately, he (the writer) should not have strength to wait. And, in truth, he did not wait; a pistol shot terminated his sufferings."

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

A most determined attempt has been made on the life of a young woman named Eliza Dewberry, living in a small cottage near the Fox Inn, Sutton—a small village between Guildford and Woking. The intended victim was sitting at work with her mother, and it was owing to her being in a stooping position that her life was saved. A gun loaded with two bullets was fired through the window within five feet from where she was sitting; the plaster and part of the brickwork of the wall was torn away, and both bullets completely flattened. Suspicion fell on a young man, eighteen years of age, named Alfred Edward Stevens, the son of a master painter, living at Chobham, and the father and a neighbour went in pursuit of him; but although they heard footsteps in advance of them, they soon lost the sound, and it is supposed the would-be murderer got on the green sward. They returned homeward with the daughter, and immediately proceeded to Chobham, a distance of nearly six miles, and, on making inquiries, it was found Stevens had reached home before them, and had shortly before passed a policeman, to whom he bade good night. He was, however, taken into custody, conveyed to Guildford, and taken before a county magistrate, and remanded.—It appears that the accused wished to "keep company" with the daughter, but she refused to have anything to do with him. He recently sent her a letter, and requested an answer. It was opened by the mother, but the daughter refused even to read it, and it was burnt. Although no one actually saw the prisoner fire, the daughter of a neighbour has identified him as being opposite the house on the night of the attempted murder.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT DERBY.

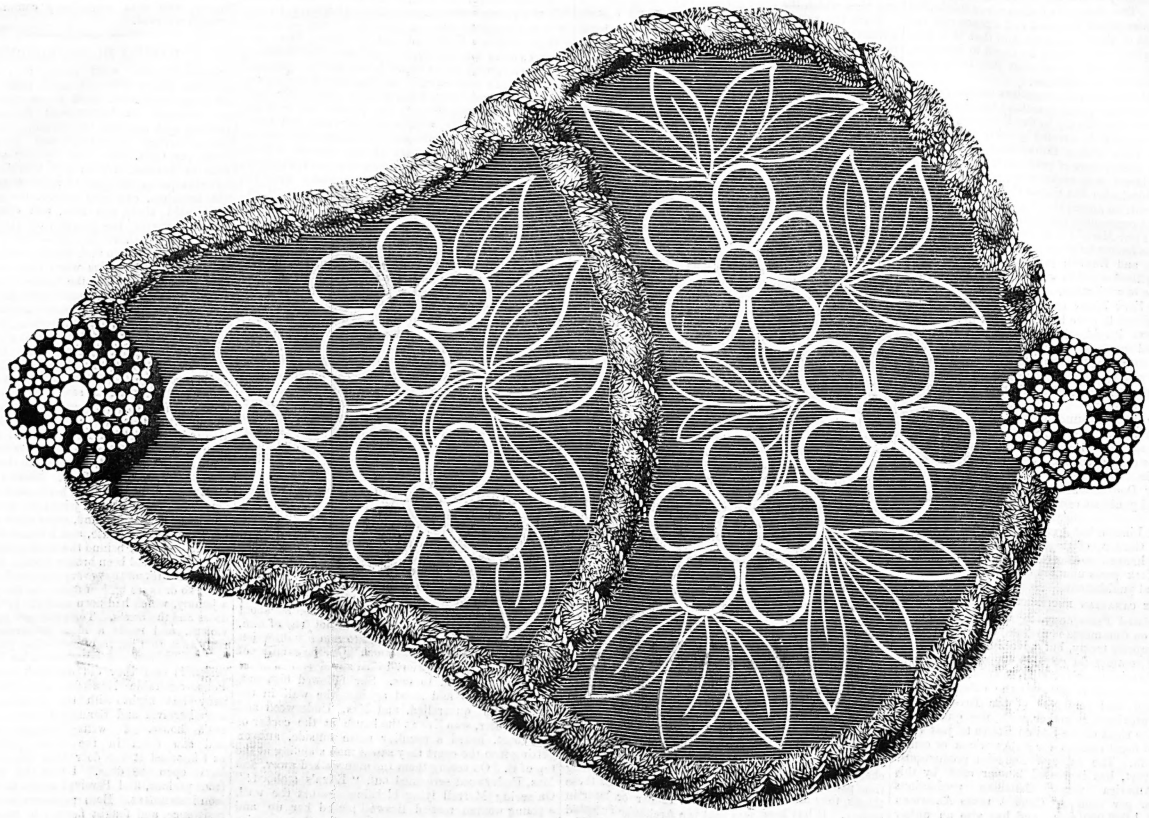
A cold-blooded murder was perpetrated a few evenings since, in the centre of the town of Derby. A man named Richard Thorley, a smith, who worked at one of the Litchurch foundries, and who is a widower, without children, fell in love with a very good-looking Irish girl named Eliza Morrell, aged twenty-seven, who lived in a court in Agard-street. Thorley had been paying the girl attention for about five months past, but the latter was not fond of him, and she had repeatedly expressed to him her intention of breaking off the acquaintance. On the evening of the murder Thorley went to Eliza Morrell's house and asked to speak to her. She followed him out, and they went and stood against the wall in the court. They quarrelled, and Mrs. Underwood and her daughter, who live at the house at the corner of the court, heard a peculiar noise outside, and on getting into the court they saw a man standing at the top of it. On seeing them the man walked away, and Mrs. Underwood screamed out, "Eliza's stabbed!" On seeing Morrell lying bleeding against the wall, a young woman named Boswell picked her up, and supported her against a spout on the opposite side of the yard, and at this moment a razor fell from her throat, which was picked up by Mrs. Underwood. The murdered woman ejaculated "God be merciful to my soul!" "Lord have mercy on my soul!" "My eyesight, my eyesight!" and in about a minute afterwards she had ceased to live. She was conveyed into her own house, and Mr. German, surgeon, and his assistant, were promptly in attendance; but of course their services were of no avail. There was a very deep wound, which almost severed the head from the body, and there had evidently been a desperate struggle, from the fact that the back of the poor girl's left hand had three wounds upon it, evidently inflicted while trying to get the razor away. On the back of the right hand there was also a deep gash. There were three gashes in the neck. The yard was completely deluged with blood. On information of the tragedy reaching the police-office, Mr. Hilton, head constable, called out the whole of his available force to scour the town and neighbourhood in search of Thorley. The same evening Detective Vessey was going down Canal-street, and saw the murderer on the other side of the road, and immediately secured him. He was smoking a cigar, and said to the officer that he intended to give himself up. He was shortly afterwards visited by a magistrate, and was very anxious to be communicative. He told the magistrate that he had had a quarrel with a girl on Sunday night about a soldier, and ever since that night she had irritated him, and that he should have married her, only that he was too poor. The murderer appeared sober and quite collected. He has a cut on one of his hands. The murderer also stated that he intended committing the deed ever since last Sunday night, when he saw a soldier with her in a public-house. She (deceased) on that occasion taunted him, and said, "This is the soldier," and took off his cap. On Monday night they had words, and on Tuesday night he sharpened his razor. On Wednesday night he again sharpened his razor, pulled a hair or two out of his head to try it with, and then drew it across his own throat, remarking that he thought it would do. On Thursday evening he went to the unfortunate girl's house, and called her out; she came to him, but was accompanied by her sister, a poor child who is not right in her mind. The little girl called him "a rogue and a villain," which caused some children to congregate around them in the court. He drove them away, and asked the younger sister to go into the house and fetch him an umbrella. She went for that purpose, and he immediately cut the throat of Eliza Morrell. She struggled with him, tried to get away, and removed about two yards, when she fell down. He fell down by her side, and again commenced cutting her throat, and did not leave off until she had done making a noise, and he thought she was dead. He then went away, called at the Spa Inn, and his hands being covered with blood, he washed them in a tub of water at the back door. The inquest was held on Saturday at the Town Hall, Derby. No new facts were elicited in the evidence, and the jury, after a few moments' deliberation, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Thorley, who was accordingly committed on the coroner's warrant.

DARING HOUSE ROBBERY.

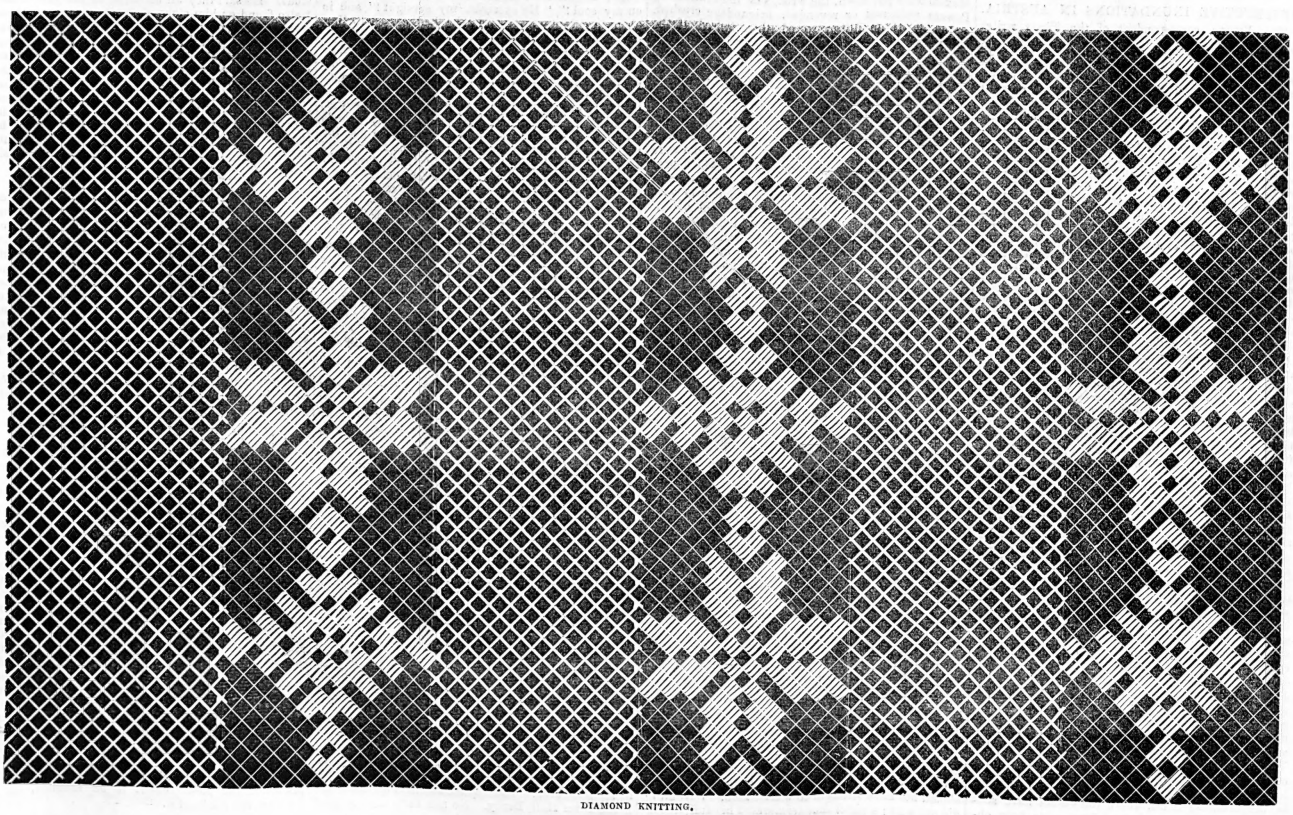
Simon Claydon, aged twenty-five, an engineer, Lambeth, Henry Percival, aged twenty, a clicker, and John Beaumont, aged twenty-five, a lapidary, were charged, at Clerkenwell Police-court, with breaking and entering the dwelling-house No. 32, Rheidol-terrace, Islington, and stealing therein Three per Cent. Stock and railway shares of the value of between 1,700*l.* and 1,800*l.*, besides four silver teaspoons, one pair of sugartongs, one pair of gold bracelets, one gold brooch, one gold thimble, seven gold studs, one coat, and other articles of wearing apparel, the property of Mr. Robert Ellis Roberts, of the above address.—Two of the prisoners had severe wounds on their heads, owing to a desperate struggle with the police when they endeavoured to make their escape from the house of the prosecutor.—Police-constable Stammers said: Last night week, about half-past six, I saw the three prisoners in company with another man. Suspecting them, I watched them for about two hours, and saw them standing in front of the prosecutor's house. They left about nine o'clock. From their movements I thought they would again visit the house, and last Sunday night, about half-past six, I saw the same four men. I watched them, and about seven o'clock the prisoners Beaumont and Percival entered 32, Rheidol-terrace, along with a man who is not in custody. Claydon waited outside, walking up and down for two hours. We could see the other two prisoners in the house, moving about with a bright light. Shortly after that the third man who entered the house, and who has made his escape, came out and joined the prisoner Claydon. I watched some time, and, some other officers coming up, I entered the house, and I found the prisoners in the front parlour behind the folding doors. The front kitchen door had been broken open. I examined the house, and found that everything had been ransacked and two drawers broken open. In the parlour I found a jemmy, which had been used for breaking open the doors and the boxes. The prisoners in the house were violent, and made a most desperate struggle and resistance to their capture.—The prisoner Claydon said he was never in Islington in his life.—The other prisoners said they did not wish to say anything.—Police-constable Newbold, said: I was in company last night with the previous witness, and saw Percival and Beaumont enter the complainant's house. I went through the next door and saw them in the back parlour. As soon as I knocked at the door they ran to the front. I burst open the door. I saw the prisoners in the front parlour, and Percival struck at me with a blunt iron instrument. Both prisoners made a desperate resistance, and fought fiercely to make their escape. I searched Beaumont, and found on him papers representing Consols and railway shares to the amount of between 1,700*l.* and 1,800*l.* I also found on him a number of silver spoons, brooches, and gold shirt studs. He said they all belonged to the prosecutor. I also found on him eight skeleton keys, a picklock, and a number of silent matches. I afterwards apprehended Claydon in the Waterloo-road.—The prosecutor stated that the whole of the property produced belonged to him. It was all safe when he and the family went out to church. He left no one in the house. He had his dog stolen on Tuesday last, and he had no doubt that the prisoners were connected with the persons who purloined it.—The magistrate said he should commit the prisoners for trial, but they would be brought up again for the completion of the depositions.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO DR. WALLER.—Dr. Waller, an accoucheur of great eminence, was on a visit to a friend in the suburbs of London, and undertook to let off some fireworks for the entertainment of a party. Unfortunately, a large Roman candle failed to go off, and was thrown by the doctor to the ground. That caused it to explode, and then the balls of fire, which should have shot into the air, were violently projected against one of his legs, which was desperately burne and wounded. The bleeding which followed, and which could not be stopped, soon reduced the sufferer to a state of great exhaustion, and at last he sank, to the grief of a large circle of friends.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A LADY.—For some time past an advertisement has appeared in the *Times*, and latterly paragraphs have appeared in some of the papers, concerning a young married lady who had mysteriously disappeared. The lady in question (a Mrs. Buxton) had been traced from Spain to the King's-cross Station of the Great Northern Railway, where, in defiance of the inquiries of a host of detectives and police, she was lost sight of. We learn from the *Globe* that she has been found at some house in Barnsbury, Islington. A Leeds journal states that the lady in question is the wife of a Mr. Frederick Buxton, of Leeds, at present one of the staff of resident engineers of the Tudela and Bilboa Railway in Spain, and that Mrs. Buxton, who is only in her twenty-second year, departed from Spain on a visit to her friends at Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, in consequence of her physicians advising her to try if her native air would re-establish her health. It appears, according to the lady's own statement, that after she got to the Great Northern station she fell into a state of insensibility, arising, as she believes, from previous sea-sickness. In this condition some one took her to Barnsbury, and without consent or knowledge of hers, disposed of her jewellery in such a way that, a portion of them falling into the hands of the police, led to her discovery. Previous to this, however, she had written to her friends in Leeds, but the letter unfortunately miscarried. With this explanation the public ought to be satisfied, for it appears her husband is.



HANDKERCHIEF BED-POCKET.



DIAMOND KNITTING.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

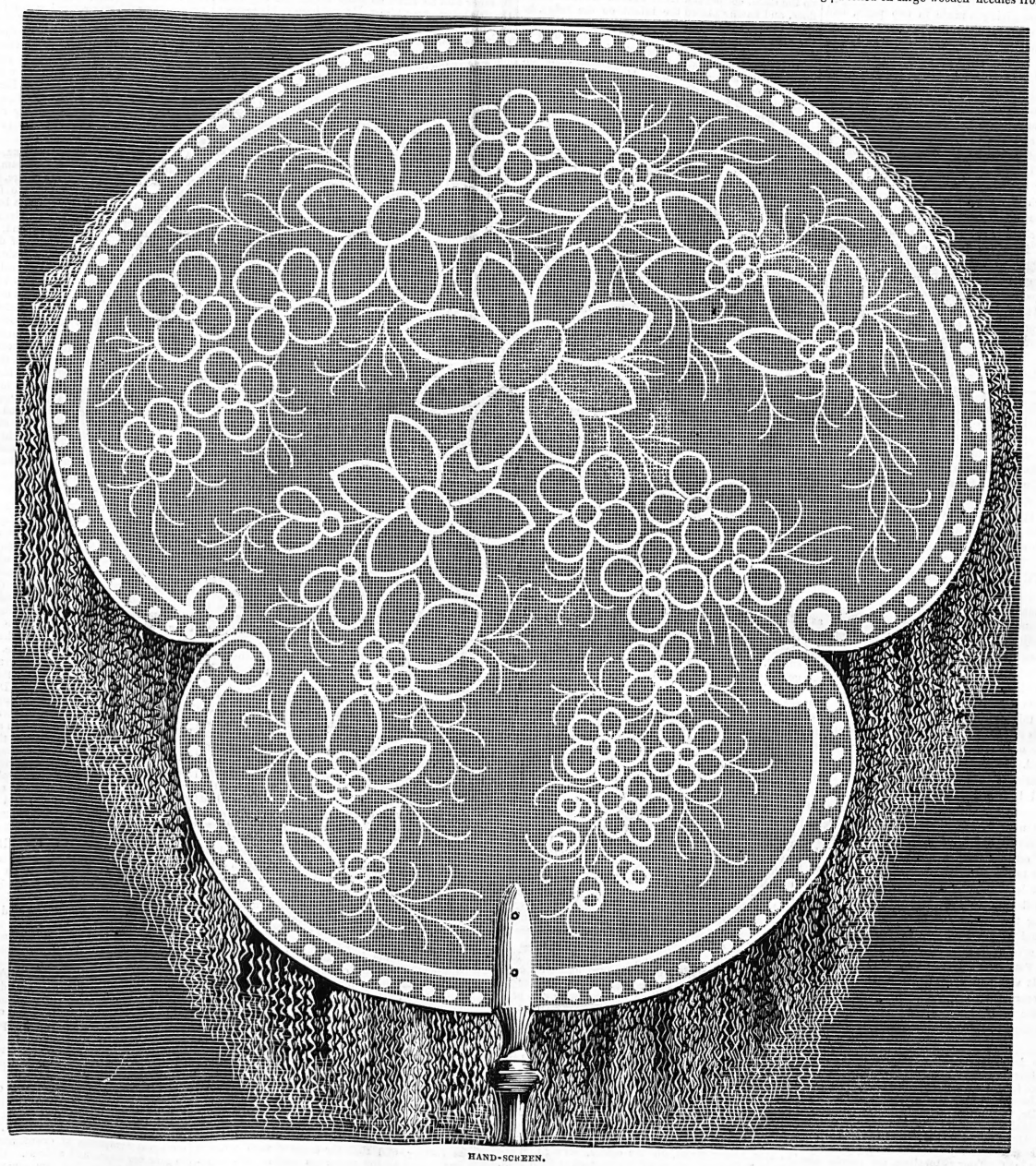
For description, see Lady's Newspaper

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

DRAWING-ROOM HAND-SCREEN.

The Hand-Screen is one of those articles which fashion has established in the drawing-room as a sort of necessary elegance. The one represented in our illustration is in the last shape which has appeared in Paris, being supported by a strong wire frame. The material on which the design is worked is either crimson or green velvet. The largest central flower has its inner round formed of a ring of gold beads filled up with steel. Its leaves are made of strings of clear white beads, each of which has a couple of the steel at its outer end, and all of which proceed from the round in the middle of the flower. In this way the strings of beads overwrap each other, and give richness to the inner part of the leaves. The second large flower to the right is worked in the same way. The three flowers to the left of the upper part of the screen have the small leaves of their centres worked in steel, with a larger pearl bead in their centres, and their outer leaves, being three to each flower, have an outline of gold, filled in with clear white. The four small flowers on the right, together with the single one of the same kind at the top of the screen, have their centres in steel and their leaves in chalk-white. Returning again to the large central flower, the long descending branch to the left is worked to match these last—namely, with steel centres and leaves in chalk-white. That to the right has its flower, together with its two buds, worked with a centre of gold in a socket of steel, half of each leaf being in chalk and half in pearl-white, the remaining three flowers being worked to match those of the same kind on the left hand of the upper part of the screen. The sprays which fill up the design ought to be worked to give as great a variety as possible. Part should be in clear white, tipped with two or three beads in chalk-white; part in chalk-white, tipped with the clear; part in each of the whites, tipped with the gold and the steel; it being remembered that the beads thus used at the point of each spray should be one size larger than those employed in the other parts. Round the margin should be a double row of steel beads, curling round one large gold one at each end, and the screen having been lined with silk, must have a rich silk fringe carried all round, with a pearl bead on each stitch at regular distances.



HAND-SCREEN.

DIAMOND KNITTING.

Many elegant articles are now made in knitting, as well for the use as for the adornment of home. The pattern we are now giving is suitable for various purposes, and acquires quite a different character when worked on large wooden needles from the appearance which it presents when fine ones have been used. For curtains, anti-macassars, fire-grate veils, and counterpanes, when lined with coloured calico, the large needles produce the best effect; while for toilette-table covers, mats, and some other articles, the small ones are the most suitable. In learning the pattern it will be better to practise on a small piece, and this point being gained, the whole number of loops can be cast on for whatever article may be required. The following are the instructions for the pattern:—

Cast on any number of loops that will divide by twelve, with three additional ones at each end of the row always to be knitted as a border; knit 3 rows before commencing the pattern; knit 8, * make 1, slip, knit 2 together and bind, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, repeat from the star to the end of the row. Purl the back row all but the last three loops, which are to be knitted. Second front row: Knit 6, knit 2 together, * make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, slip, knit 2 together and bind, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together; repeat from star. Purl back row. Third front row: Knit 5, knit 2 together, * make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together; repeat from star. Purl the back row. Fourth front row: Knit 4, knit 2 together, * make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together; repeat from star. Fifth front row: Knit 3, knit 2 together, * make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together and bind; repeat from star. Sixth front row: Knit 4, * knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2, slip, knit 2 together and bind, make 1, knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1; repeat from star. Purl back row. Seventh front row: Knit 3, knit 2 together, * make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 2, knit 1, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together and bind; repeat from star. Purl back row. Eighth front row: Knit 5, * make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together and bind, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3. Repeat from star. Purl back row. Ninth front row: Knit 4, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, repeat from star. Purl back row. Tenth front row:

Knit 5, * make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3, repeat from star. Purl back row. Eleventh front row: Knit 6, * make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together and bind, make 1, knit 2 together, repeat from star. Purl back row. Twelfth front row: Knit 7, * make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 7; repeat from star. Purl back row.

HANDKERCHIEF BED POCKET.

These little articles are as elegant as they are convenient, when attached to the head of a bed, within easy reach of the hand during the night. The shape which we are now giving is made in two parts, and in cutting the velvet on which these are to be worked it is to be remembered that the front must be left of sufficient width to allow of its projection as the pocket part. The design is worked in beads, the flowers in clear white, with gold centres, and the stalks in chalk-white, with veins of steel beads. The work being completed, the foundation must be cut in two pieces of cardboard, and the back having been covered with the velvet, must be lined with silk of the same colour. The front must also have the velvet stretched over the shape, and be lined with the silk, after which it must be laid upon the back and the two edges sown together. The trimming consists of a thick silk chenille sewn on, with a fine gold cord twisted round it, which has a pretty effect. The rosette at the top and bottom of the bag are made of the beads strung upon the fine thread wire. They may be arranged according to taste; but loops of the clear white, having three gold beads in the centre of each, form a pretty mixture. These bags are very suitable for contributions to fancy fairs.

EXTERIOR OF A CHURCH IN BRITTANY.

(*See Page* 124.)

M. GUSTAVE BRION (in the painting from which our engraving is taken) has given a very characteristic sketch of the appearance of a group of peasants round the door of a church, to the interior of which they were unable to obtain admission. The costumes of the peasantry, male and female, and the apparent devotion of the worshippers, are said to be singularly faithful and appropriate. The picture was a great favourite at the Paris Exhibition, and the artist was rewarded with a medal of the Legion of Honour.

THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

(*See Page* 124.)

THE unfortunate differences between the Austrian Government and the Hungarian Diet seem as far as ever from adjustment. The Imperial Government take their stand on the Pragmatic Sanction, while the Hungarians demand to be ruled under the Constitution of 1848. Although the Diet was arbitrarily dissolved several months since, no intelligence has yet reached this country of any steps having been taken towards its reopening; so that the present deplorable state of things may be prolonged for an indefinite period. In confirmation of this, we hear that Hungary continues in a frightfully-disturbed state, that martial law had lately been proclaimed in Pesth, in consequence of the increase of the crimes of robbery and murder, and that the Mayor of Pesth had been arrested and tried before a court-martial for having refused to give up the archives of the municipality to the Austrian authorities. We may, however, at least express a hope that the Diet of Hungary will soon resume its functions, and that order among the people and harmony between the governors and the governed may be restored.

We now give an engraving of the interior of the Hungarian Parliament House during the sitting of the Diet. It was here that Louis Kossuth and his compeers exerted such powerful influence against Austrian rule in 1848, and which resulted in an unsuccessful attempt to establish their independence.

A Berlin letter says: "The Duke of Coburg-Gotha has been here for about twenty-four hours, just to take leave for his African expedition, and to give or to get information from one of the best authorities on Africa, Dr. Barth, residing at Berlin, with regard to the principal object of this expedition, the search for the lost African explorer, E. Vogel. Vogel is our lamented Franklin, for whose recovery (or at least ascertaining his fate) our naturalists, the people, and the Duke of Coburg-Gotha, have made great moral and material exertions. By such means an expedition was prepared and entrusted to Herr Von Henglin, with a clearly-pointed-out object, the search for Vogel. But from information and letters received, it was soon ascertained that Herr Von Henglin had become false to his trust, and deviated by thousands of miles from the traces of our missing African explorer. Dr. Barth, and most of the naturalists and supporters of this Henglin expedition, gave vent to their indignation in the press, in published letters, in meetings, and by resolutions against Herr Von Henglin, and for another expedition. The Duke of Coburg-Gotha seems to have volunteered his services for such a supplementary and corrective search, and is preparing to start in a few weeks."

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

CALAMITOUS CONFLAGRATION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Sunday morning about three o'clock a fire took place in the premises of Mr. A. Genalzoerth, a corn chandler, situate at 17, Chester-place, Gray's-inn-road. A police officer detected the presence of fire, and at once made the inmates sensible of their impending danger. These persons consisted of Matilda Baker, the housekeeper; a family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Kier and an infant only twelve months old; and a man named George, the carman, who also slept in the building. The housekeeper and the carman escaped with difficulty, and then an agonising scene ensued. Mr. Kier, having snatched up the child, opened the front window on the second floor, and having placed the infant on the ledge, he was in the act of throwing it out into the street, but the little creature's foot caught in the iron bars in front of the window used for protecting flower-pots. Mrs. Kier and her husband had also made their appearance at the same window. Mr. Kier tried, but in vain, to get his wife out of the window, thinking that the Royal Society's escape had arrived; but, unfortunately, such was not the case, as, owing to the excitement at the time, the escape had not been sent for, and Mrs. Kier, after uttering two or three frantic screams, was seen to fall in the midst of the flames, and in a few minutes the poor creature became burned almost to a cinder. The husband of the unfortunate female, upon finding that he could render no further assistance to his wife, tried to escape himself. Having got out of the window, he laid hold of the window ledge, where he held on for a considerable time with the flames burning round his body and over his head. After remaining in that frightful position as long as he possibly could, the unfortunate man fell with a tremendous crash upon the stone flags beneath. He was picked up in a state of insensibility, and removed to the Royal Free Hospital, where he was immediately attended upon by the resident medical officer, when it was found that his arms, hands, and neck were extensively burned, and his collar bone was also broken. Not the least hopes can be entertained of his recovery. The premises and their contents were entirely destroyed.

DARING ROBBERY OF 6,500*l.*, IN BANK AND RAILWAY SHARES.

John Tapplin, a well-dressed, gentlemanly-looking man of about thirty-five years of age, was brought up at Bow-street Police-court, on the charge of stealing eight certificates of shares of the National Bank of Australasia, ten scrip shares of the Melbourne and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, with other shares, valued at 6,500*l.* in all, from Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar-square. He was defended by Mr. George Lewis, jun.—Mr. James William Nuttlebury deposed: I am a solicitor at Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, Australia. I am now residing at Morley's Hotel, Charing-cross. On the 20th November, 1861, I lost from my room there the 31 shares (scrip) of the Melbourne and Hudson's Bay Railway Company. Thirty of those shares are now produced. I identify them. I also identify the eight certificates of shares in the National Bank of Australasia, representing fifteen shares. I lost them on the same occasion. When I got up on the morning of the 21st, at about half-past nine o'clock, I found my leather trunk or portmanteau cut open from end to end, and also along the end of the top. I missed from that trunk the scrip and certificates in question, and also two pairs of shirt studs. I know nothing of the prisoner. I never to my knowledge saw him before. Cross-examined: I had seen the scrip and certificates safe two days before. I am solicitor to the bank, and also to the railway. The scrip could not be transferred without my signature. If they wanted to transfer it they would have to write my name on it, which would be forgery. The total value of the shares is about 6,500*l.* at their present market price. I did not discover the loss of the shares till some days afterwards. At first I only missed the studs.—Serjeant Holmes: I shall have to ask for a remand, as I found on the prisoner duplicates relating to two pairs of studs, pledged the day after the robbery, and I have very little doubt they are the studs lost by the prosecutor. —Mr. Lewis: Really, Holmes, you have no evidence of that. You cannot trace the prosecutor's studs to Tapplin. Sir (addressing the magistrate), Mr. Tapplin is a respectable gentleman, and well connected. He can give an account of the manner in which these shares came into his possession in a perfectly innocent transaction. Still I do not want to oppose a remand, as, practically, that is what it will come to.—It seems that the prisoner attempted to convert ten shares into money, but the broker, having had notice of the robbery in November, detained the scrip. The prisoner, who had at first represented that he was Mr. Nuttlebury (that being the name on the scrip), told the officer that he won them in a billiard-room, from a person whom he supposed to be Mr. Nuttlebury. The eight certificates of bank shares were found in his pocket. He gave an address in Manchester-street, but the officer, seeing him attempt to destroy a piece of paper, took it from him, and found on it his real address. At his lodgings Holmes found twenty more of the scrip shares.—He was remanded for further examination.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DOG.

Timothy M'Carthy, a labourer, was charged before Mr. Arnold, at Westminster Police-court, with unlawfully having a dog, value 150*l.*, in his possession.—Stephen Hoare, 118 B, said that at half-past five on Saturday afternoon he saw the prisoner, who was drunk, in Marsham-street, Pimlico, leading a dog with a handkerchief tied round its neck. Witness asked him how he became possessed of it, when he replied that the lord to whom it belonged had given it to him, but he afterwards contradicted this statement by saying he had it from a lady, who gave it away because it was too old.—The dog was introduced to the notice of the magistrate, and by its extraordinary size and appearance excited the astonishment of all beholders; it was a hound nearly eight feet in length, standing as high as the solicitors' table, with limbs in proportion, of a brown and white colour, partially brindled.—Mrs. Chisholm, of 19, Warwick-place, Pimlico, said the dog belonged to Mr. Archer, a gentleman at present at the Isle of Wight. The dog had been left with her to take care of, and, through some workmen being in the house on Saturday afternoon, got out into the street. She understood the dog was called an "African slavehunter." The value of the dog was 150*l.* or more.—Inspector Humphreys: The dog is well known to our men.—Mr. Arnold: I hope they don't use him practically. (Laughter.)—Prisoner said he knew no more about the dog than the dog knew about him. He had been in his present employment fourteen years, and never had a stain upon his character. He was induced to take some rum on Saturday afternoon, and becoming intoxicated, got hold of the dog by some means, but how, he could not say. It was not likely that a poor man like him would think of keeping such a great dog, as it would take more to feed him than all his (accused's) family. —Inspector Humphreys said he had inquired into the prisoner's character, and found he was a respectable man.—Webb, the messenger, said that the prisoner, before his apprehension, was knocking at the houses in Gloucester-street, inquiring whether anybody had lost the dog.—The policeman who took him in custody said the prisoner declared it was his own, and he would not give it up.—Mr. Arnold ordered the accused to pay 10s. for unlawfully possessing the dog.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT THROUGH ORANGE PEEL.—On Tuesday Dr. A. Magendie, of Westbourne terrace, Bayswater, when in the act of descending the steps of his house to enter his carriage, stepped on a piece of orange peel, slipped, and fell, and the back of his head came into violent collision with the stone door step. He was carried into his house in an insensible state, and serious apprehensions are entertained for his life.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF THE REV. DR. DWIGHT. —The *Montreal Witness* of the 30th ult. announces the death of this old and zealous missionary. "Dr. Dwight was on his way to attend the religious anniversaries in Montreal, when he was accidentally killed on Saturday evening, on the Western Vermont Railroad." The deceased missionary had been connected with the Turkish Mission of the American Board for more than thirty years.

SHOCKING DEATH THROUGH FALLING INTO A LIME-KILN.—At Cherryhinton, on Saturday, William Layton a lime-burner, had been sitting for some hours over the mouth of the kiln, until he became almost insensible, and eventualy fell into the kiln, where he had to remain some hours before assistance could be procured for his removal. The body was afterwards removed by the villagers, and after remaining a long time on the grass, was conveyed to Addenbrooke's Hospital in a cart, the poor fellow dying before he got there, and exclaiming, "Pray for me." The body presented a most frightful spectacle—most of the flesh of the lower part having been burnt off.—*Cambridge Independent.*

THE WATERLOO-ROAD ACCIDENT.—The coroner's inquest on the body of Edmund James Robins, who met his death by the falling-in of an iron grating in the Waterloo-road, terminated on Monday. The coroner, in summing up, observed that Mr. Mackintosh, the parish surveyor, and Mr. Reeves, the police surveyor of dangerous structures, had both given an opinion that the bricks were not loosened so as to affect the landing. Two other persons, not professional, it must be remembered, had expressed a contrary opinion.—The jury retired, and during their absence, Mr. Robinson, on the part of Mr. Jones, the proprietor, stated to the coroner that his client had not been made aware of the actual condition of things, and he was delirous of remedying the evil which had been caused as far as possible. The goods which had been taken away from the poor tenants would be restored. Any money which had been paid in cases where rent had been previously paid to Mr. Jeffs would be refunded.—After a lengthened deliberation, the jury returned the following special verdict: "We find that Edmund James Robins came to his death by the falling of the stone slab and iron grating in front of the houses No. 198 and No. 199, Waterloo-bridge-road, and the jury cannot but express their opinion that the conduct of Mr. Jones, the superior landlord, in distraining for rent under the circumstances detailed in evidence, was highly reprehensible."

THE ACCIDENT AT HACKNEY.—The inquest, held at the Town-hall, Hackney, upon the bodies of three men who lost their lives by the fall of two houses in course of construction, terminated on Wednesday, the proceedings having occupied three days. The jury returned the following special verdict: "We find that the deaths of Jacob Ketteridge, John Fuller, and Alfred William Rathbone were caused by mortal injuries received upon their bodies by the falling of the houses Nos. 9 and 10, Amherst-road, Hackney; and we do further find that the cause of such accident was occasioned by the materials used in such buildings being of an inferior quality, by the incompleteness of the roof, by undue haste in their construction, and by the want of a more efficient supervision."

ANOTHER FEARFUL ACCIDENT TO A FEMALE BY MACHINERY.—A most shocking accident has occurred at Birdsall, a Wold village a few miles from Malton. Except in its horrible termination, the accident is precisely similar to the recent one at Sunderland. It seems that Mrs. Hudson, the wife of Mr. Hudson, a shopkeeper at Burythorpe, a neighbouring village, was at Mr. Watson's farm, at Birdsall, where a corn-thrashing machine was in use. Mrs. Hudson, it is stated, attempted to step over the "tumbling-shaft," which revolves rapidly, and has a connexion in the centre presenting sharp angles, which are very likely to catch and retain hold of a dress if brought in proximity. It is thought Mrs. Hudson's dress was caught in this way, and was instantaneously wrapped several times round the shaft, the wearer being, of course, brought down with it, and to the horror of all present, whirled round and round with every revolution. The machinery was stopped as quickly as possible, and when the unfortunate woman was extricated it was found that her knees were dislocated, and that she had received many wounds and very serious injuries. She is stated to be in a precarious state. The accident is doubtless owing to a want of proper fencing over the shaft, a precaution very rarely adopted in thrashing machines.

SHOCKING DEATH OF ONE OF MESSRS. MAUDSLAY'S MEN.—A dreadful accident has happened to one of the men belonging to Messrs. Maudslay's factory. It appears that the unfortunate man, whose name was John Fitzgerald, was returning from his work to his residence in the neighbourhood of Totteham-court-road, when just as he was crossing the Belvedere-road he was knocked down by one of Goding's fourwheel drays that was turning down that street, and before he could recover himself both the wheels passed over his head and neck transversely. He was picked up, but only lived a few minutes. The accident is attributed to the fact of his looking round as he was crossing at one of the street rail cars that start from and stop at that place.

A GIRL SHOT BY HER BROTHER.—A melancholy catastrophe is reported at Syleham, Suffolk. Ann Creasy, a girl of eleven years of age, was left by her mother in the keeping room of the family residence, with her brother, George Creasy, a boy of nine. The mother had only quitted the children a few minutes when she heard a great noise, and, on going back, she found the girl in the agonies of death, and lying in a pool of blood. The boy was shrieking and half-distracted, and, on being questioned, he stated that he had taken up a gun which was in the room, and pulled the trigger, although he did not know that the gun was loaded. He had a dispute with his sister, as he wanted to blow the fire with the bellows, and she would not let him do so; but he protested—and there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of his asseverations—that if he had known that the gun was loaded he would not have pointed it at his sister for all the world. When the deceased was found, part of her brains were lying on the bricks, a good deal of blood was splashed on the walls, blood was still flowing copiously from her head, and she died in a few minutes. As it is generally thought that the boy only intended foolishly to frighten his sister, and, as no one has manifested deeper grief than he has at the consequences of his dreadful error, no public action has been taken against him by the authorities.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT AN ENGLISH BLONDIN EXHIBITION.—On Saturday evening the coroner for North Durham opened an inquest at South Shields, on the body of George Forsyth, a boy between twelve and fourteen years of age, who lost his life at an exhibition given by Mr. Duvalli, who calls himself the English Blondin, in the Cricket Ground of that town, on Friday night. Duvalli had to ascend and descend on what he described as the electric telegraph wire, a tight rope about 160 feet in length, extended by means of wooden sheers or scaffolding poles thirty-five feet in from the ground. He had also to let fireworks off, and a great mob of people were gathered, who shortly after the proceedings commenced became very unruly. Duvalli first commenced to let fireworks off; and while he was doing so some blackguard appears to have cut the Manilla rope, which secured the sheer legs and the wire rope to the ground, and the result was that the sheer legs fell over amongst the mob, killing the boy Forsyth upon the spot, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring another boy named Richard Dobson. Of course, after this, the greatest confusion arose, and the proceedings were put a stop to; and as the miscreant who cut the rope has not been found out, the inquest was adjourned to give the police time to discover him.

APOPLEXY MISTAKEN FOR DRUNKENNESS.—The deputy-coroner for West Middlesex prosecuted an investigation at Paddington, on Tuesday, into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Bayford, aged fifty, wife of a cabman, residing at Paddington. —The husband said the deceased was subject to fits. She had occasion to pay a visit to relations in Holborn, and left him getting into an omnibus to return home the same evening.—Stephen Thoroughgood, a conductor of an omnibus, deposed to having taken up the deceased at the corner of Fetter-lane, Holborn. The passengers complained that deceased was offensive from intoxication and vomiting. He found her lying along the seat, to his mind evidently drunk, and at the urgent request of his passengers he took her out of the omnibus and placed her on a door-step in Westbourne-grove. Police-constable 366 A stated that he found the deceased, apparently drunk, on the pavement in Westbourne-grove. He took her to the station-house with the assistance of another constable, she walking there staggeringly with their help.—Sergeant Rouse deposed that on Saturday evening deceased was brought to the station. She exhibited the strongest symptoms of drunkenness, and was unable to give her name and address. He gave instructions to the constables that she must be carefully looked to. She was visited throughout the night every half or three-quarters of an hour. Medical assistance was obtained within twenty-five minutes after her condition became known, but by that time she had expired. —Mr. Brown, divisional police surgeon, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. The condition of the brain showed that the deceased had been subject to fits. He could not detect any spirits. Death was wholly caused by apoplexy. The symptoms spoken of by the several witnesses were as much signs of apoplexy as of drunkenness.—After a protracted inquiry a verdict was recorded to the effect that the deceased was found insensible in the public road, and died in a certain police cell from a natural cause.

MISCELLANEA.

A telegram in *Galignani* states that the Prince of Wales left Vienna on Saturday morning.

The Great Eastern was safely placed on a gridiron, at Milford Haven, on Monday morning.

Herr Wagner, according to a report fresh from Germany, is writing a comic opera—words and music.

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has taken Abingdon House, South Kensington, for a short term.

The nephew of Count Dagenfeld, while returning home from a day's shooting near Pesth, fell out of his sledge, and was devoured by wolves.

The Master of the Rolls decided, on Tuesday, that the depositors in the Bank of Deposit must be placed on the list of contributories.

Mr. Bagwell, M.P. for Clonmel, has written to a daily paper to contradict the statement "that he has crossed the floor of the House, and now sits with his old opponents."

We regret to have to announce the death of Admiral Thomas Dick, which occurred at Dawlish lately, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The deceased officer entered the navy in January, 1793.

The Rev. J. M'Naught, late of St. Chrysostom's, Liverpool, is writing a work in defence of "Essays and Reviews," which will be introduced, it is said, by a preface from the pen of Dr. Rowland Williams.

Ex-President Buchanan has composed an autobiography, which will be published in the course of the summer in Philadelphia. It is said to be written in a very severe and sarcastic style.

The Duke of Aumale is writing a new pamphlet on France under Louis Philippe, in which he will contrast the rule of the Citizen-King with that of the Emperor.

A treaty of commerce between Russia and Turkey has just been signed at Constantinople—an unmistakeable sign of the improved feeling which now subsists between the two Courts.

Prince Kumroodin, of the house of Mysore, third in descent from the famous Tippoo Sultan, has been found guilty of forgery, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 state that they have made arrangements with Mr. Hunt for the publication of an official "Handbook of the Exhibition," with the guaranteed circulation of 250,000 copies.

A copious and detailed life of Joseph Haydn, from the pen of Dr. Mettenleiter, of Regensburg, in four volumes, is announced, two of which are now at press. The author has been engaged upon this biography for upwards of twenty years.

On Monday a return was issued, showing that the income of the Suitors' Fee Fund, of the Court of Chancery, in the year ending November, was 158,777*l.* The fees by stamps amounted to no less a sum than 69,219*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

It is reported from San Francisco that a courier had arrived at Acapulco, previous to Jan. 26, with intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish army in a severe battle lasting five hours at National Bridge, near Vera Cruz.

We learn advices have been received at Athens of a military revolt at Nauplia. The insurgents got possession of the town and fortress. The Government immediately despatched troops under the command of General Hahn.

Lady Henley died on Saturday at the family residence in Eccleston-square, in her thirty-fourth year. Her ladyship was daughter of the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, and married in 1846 the present Lord Henley.

A private letter from Rome says: "A turret-shaped diadem, emblematical of Gaeta, of an appropriate design and skilful execution, the work of Storr and Mortimer, has been presented to the Queen of Naples from England."

One of the subscription lists to the Hartley Colliery accident proves how much may be done by a little painstaking. The pupils of a lady in Fenchurch-street, anxious to aid the bereaved families, made a collection (in halfpennies) of 21*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

It is possible (says the *Athenæum*) that the Bradford Festival will not be held this year, provincial managers (so runs the reason given) being made cautious, by apprehensions of the monopolising interests of the Great Exhibition.

Mr. William Fairbairn and Mr. William Baker, Civil Engineers, report that they have put various parts of the new international building to severe tests of strength, and they "feel perfectly satisfied as to its stability for the purpose for which it was intended."

The death is recorded of the Rev. James Sherman, a preacher of the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, who was for many years minister of Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, known as Rowland Hill's. More recently he has been the minister of a chapel at Blackheath.

The *Northern Ensign* says that it is now all but officially announced that Mr. Laing will finally leave Calcutta for this country in May; but it is expected that Mr. Laing's valuable services on behalf of Indian finances and general administration may be nevertheless secured.

Mrs. Bradshaw, the once eminent vocalist, known to the elder generation of playgoers as Miss M. Tree, died on Monday. In the old days of English ballad-opera she stood in the highest rank of her profession. Mrs. Bradshaw was the eldest sister of Mrs. Charles Kean.

The board of the Roman Catholic University, which consists of the archbishops and bishops in Ireland, have made arrangements for placing at the disposal of the rector the sum of 840*l.* per annum, or 30*l.* from each diocese, for exhibitions to "assist" deserving students in the prosecution of their studies. These exhibitions will be divided between the four provinces, and will be open for public competition to youths from every part of Ireland.

The *Friend of India* says: "Another English feature has been added to the many that Howrah already possesses. The English Church has been furnished with a peal of bells. They cost nearly 3,000 rupees, and are said to be the only peal in India."

Mr. White, the shipbuilder, of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, has received an order for twenty lifeboats, cutters, and gigs, for the West Coast of Africa, each cutter to be capable of carrying one gun and ammunition; also an order for three additional lifeboats for Government pilots at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Sheerness.

The Prussian Government has testified its gratitude to Abd-el-Kader for his conduct on behalf of the Christians in July, 1860, by conferring on him the insignia of the order of the Red Eagle, first class. M. Herford, the Prussian consul, waited on the Emir in full uniform, and presented the decoration to him. Austria will, it is thought, accord him a distinction of the same kind.

The domestic affliction which will lead to a week's absence from the House of Commons of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the death of Mrs. Gladstone, the wife of the Member for Devizes, which event took place at 42, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. Captain Gladstone and his numerous family have sustained an irreparable loss in the decease of this estimable lady.—*Globe.*

The *Times* protests strongly against the rumoured intention of the Governors to remove St. Thomas's Hospital to some distance from London. The medical officers are also adverse to the removal. The Rev. W. D. Long, Rector of Bermondsey, urges the selection of a site in his parish. We see, however, by an advertisment in the *Times*, that the Governors are desirous of obtaining a site near the present hospital.

Some fishermen at Fleetwood (says the *Westmoreland Gazette*) made a lucky hit last week. Six fishing boats picked up among them thirty-nine puncheons of whiskey. They found them floating about twenty-three miles west of Blackpool, and it is supposed that the puncheons are part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel now breaking up. The whiskey has been bonded, but the fishermen will get their salvage on it, whether it is claimed or not.

On Wednesday orders were issued by Sir Richard Mayne, the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, for the formation of another division of police, making, with the Thames Division, nineteen divisions. The new division is to be called the X Division, and is specially appointed to do duty in and about the International Exhibition at Hyde-park. The force will consist of about 400 men, four inspectors, and forty sergeants.

The mortality in London is again below the average. In the last week but one of January the deaths had risen so high as 1,569; since that time, week by week, there has been a continuous fall, and last week they amounted only to 1,345, which is thirty-two below the corrected ten years' average. Of the diseases, fevers of the typhoid type appear to be the most fatal. The births amounted to 1,966, which is twenty above the average.

General Garibaldi is stated to enjoy perfect health, and to be entirely given to agriculture. Thirty-four peasants have been sent over to him, who are engaged in ploughing a large tract of land along the coast; and if this continues, the Island of Caprera will be soon completely transformed. The general constantly receives addresses and presents from his friends. He passes his evenings in reading the journals.

A bankrupt named Frankau, an importer of foreign goods, came before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn on Monday. He began with a deficiency of about 800*l.*, and dealt in accommodation bills to such an extent, that while the returns of his business yielded under 14,000*l.*, his cash receipts amounted to upwards of 90,000*l.* The interest on these loans of course more than swallowed up the profits. The certificate was suspended for twelve months.

The new bankruptcy law has brought liberty, among other persons, to Miller, the poor man who had been a prisoner for debt for more than half a century. The poor fellow was anything but grateful for the change which has thrown him back upon a world he had forgotten. We are happy to say, however, the world has not forgotten him, as a small sum has been subscribed to prevent his liberty from bringing with it starvation.

The navy estimates for the ensuing year have been laid upon the table of the House of Commons. There is a decrease of upwards of 800,000*l.* on the votes of last year, including in last year's estimate the supplementary vote taken at the end of the session of a quarter of a million for iron ships. It is remarkable as showing the high price of provisions for the current year, that, while there is a decrease of 44,000*l.* in the vote for the wages of seamen and marines, there is an increase of nearly 34,000*l.* for their provisions.

Since the withdrawal of Her Majesty's prohibition order against the exportation of warlike stores to America, several vessels, including a fast screw steamer (which ran the Charleston blockade some months since with a cargo of cotton), have commenced taking on board at Liverpool immense quantities of guns, ammunition, blankets, &c., for the use of the Confederate army, the soldiers of which will be supplied with many luxuries should any of these vessels succeed in running the blockade of any of the Southern ports. Many, if not all these vessels, are loaded by different parties—one gentleman going in for his share in guns, another in blankets, a third in ammunition, while a fourth or fifth ventures in drugs, saltpetre, &c., and so on until each vessel is loaded. As nothing can be "done" in these vessels at the insurance offices, the whole risk of loss falls on those who venture in the speculation. The following advertisement, which appeared in a Liverpool contemporary yesterday, will show how these partnership ventures are arranged: "Cargo to run the blockade.—Wanted, a party to provide a portion of the cargo for a fast-sailing vessel of 300 tons, to run to one of the blockaded ports.—Address, box —, Manchester."

A Nantes paper relates the following curious incident as having taken place in that town: "The body of a young man had been deposited for interment in one of the side chapels of the Church of Saint Laurent, when, while awaiting the arrival of the clergy, the bier was agitated violently. The coffin was immediately opened, and the young man inside was found to have awoke from a lethargy of sixty hours. He was at once removed to his own house, and is doing well. He has a wife and two children."

"In the diplomatic world," says a Paris letter in the *Journal du Havre*, "it is reported that M. Mon is shortly to marry the only daughter of the Duke de Soto Mayor, which would elevate him to the rank of grandee of the first class—wives, according to the terms of the Spanish laws, conferring nobility on their husbands. M. Mon is not, it is true, in the prime of youth, but ladies on the other side of the Pyrenees are not accustomed to look at the age of the husband when a high position is concerned."

Professor Huxley is preparing for the press a work in which he will discuss the origin of species and the age of the human race. The book will be an amplification of the lectures he has recently delivered in Edinburgh and at the Royal Institution, and which he is engaged to repeat in Dublin. This, with Sir Charles Lyell's forthcoming "Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man," and Mr. Darwin's treatise on "Intercrossing," will sure enough provoke some very lively, and probably some very hot, discussion.

The will of Mr. Samuel Oxenham, of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, was proved in the London Court by his son, Mr. Henry Oxenham, the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under 70,000*l.* This gentleman realised his property as an auctioneer and estate agent. He has bequeathed to his two sons his premises in Oxford-street and Blenheim-mews. To his son Hugh he leaves ten shares in the Auction Mart, City of London, and a legacy of 10,000*l.*; to his son Henry he has bequeathed the entire residue of his estate, real and personal.

A correspondence relative to the proposed transmission of British troops and munitions of war through the State of Maine has been published. It seems that Mr. Seward's telegram, granting the permission, was in reply to a communication from the steam-packet agent at Portland. This gentleman's application was limited to the Canadian mail steamer Hibernia, but the Secretary of State in his reply gave orders that proper facilities for landing and transporting British soldiers, with their baggage and munitions of war, should be extended to all Canadian steamers arriving at Portland.

A passing mention (says the *Athenæum*), must be made of the death of one who, though not directly, was incidentally connected with literature—of Miss Woodfall, the daughter of Henry Sampson Woodfall, the first publisher of Junius's Letters. She was of great age—ninety-four—born, therefore, before Junius had made his first appearance. What a link in tradition is thus lost! The Woodfalls have been, more or less, connected with literature and literary men for two centuries; before the days of Pope certainly, who gave half-a-crown to Henry Sampson, when a child, for reading a page of Homer.

The liability of railways to keep open their warehouses and luggage-rooms on Sundays was raised on Saturday before Mr. Justice Blackburn. A gentleman left his luggage at the Great Western on the Saturday, and required it on Sunday to proceed by the Great Northern. The luggage-room was locked, and no one was in attendance, and the time lost in finding the station-master and obtaining his luggage caused him to lose the train. Hence he raised his action. The judge reserved the point of Sunday for the full Court, but the jury awarded the plaintiff 40*s.* damages for the delay.

A gentleman committed suicide the other night in the Rue de Provence, Paris. He went methodically to work; wrapped up his hand in a napkin, that he might not cut his fingers, then severed the carotid artery. There would be nothing remarkable in this circumstance, but that the two previous tenants of the same apartment committed suicide in the same room, and under similar circumstances. The *Droit* attributes the event to some irresistible influence, exercised by some *genus loci*, and quotes Napoleon in support of its theory, because he ordered a sentry-box to be destroyed after several soldiers had blown out their brains whilst on guard in the narrow cell.

The affair of the "man missing" from the Narcissus' boats, on a desolate island in the mouth of Delgoa Bay, appears to be entirely enveloped in mystery. It appears that a boat, in charge of a responsible officer, was sent with despatches to the mainland. Amongst the party were the ward-room and gun-room messmen. On their way to the mainland, they stopped at this island to have some "shooting." The party had shot several birds, and were returning to the boat to embark, when the gun-room messman, Featherstone, said to his companions, "I think I saw some more birds drop in yonder bush; I will go and hunt them up, and return in ten minutes"—a long, very long ten minutes for the unfortunate man. A slight, ineffectual search was made for him. The boat's crew roared and hallooed with all their might, and guns were fired. The officer in charge being obliged to leave, left three or four men on the island. These were afraid to enter the jungle, and merely searched the seashore. Other accounts say that two boat's crews searched the island throughout. This is again denied by others, so that it is difficult to come at the truth of the matter. One startling fact is that no report of the occurrence was made to the authorities on the mainland. It is said that a "naked savage" was seen on this island, and one solitary canoe to leave it. Accounts differ as to whether this canoe was overhauled. The only conclusion we can arrive at is, that Featherstone was seized for the purpose of being robbed. Mr. Featherstone was a highly-respectable, quiet, unobtrusive individual, well respected by all who knew him.—*Cape and Natal News.*

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, a question of some interest to those who navigate the Thames was brought up. By act of Parliament it is required that all vessels above the capacity of fifty tons should have constantly on board two properly-qualified and skilful persons to navigate her. In June last the appellant, who was himself a qualified pilot, was convicted for having on board to assist him a person not qualified to navigate his barge. An appeal was taken, and it was held that there might have been a person qualified, though he was not assisting; and on this technical objection the conviction was quashed.

The will of Sir Peter Laurie, Knight, has been proved in London. The personalty was sworn under 160,000*l.* This well-known gentleman and popular civic alderman attained the advanced age of eighty-three, and died possessed of a large fortune both real and personal. To his nephew, Peter N. Laurie, all the freeholds, with a legacy of 10,000*l.*, and the residue of the entire estate, both real and personal, are bequeathed. The sum of 50,000*l.* is left to his niece, Miss M. T. Laurie, who resided with him, to whom he leaves the residence, furniture, carriages, and other effects. There are several other legacies to other relatives and to personal friends.

A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* describes the present condition of the Cawnpore well: "The earth has been raised by a gentle slope round the old mouth of the well to the height of about twelve or fifteen feet, on the summit of which, immediately above the spot where the bodies of those massacred lie, stands the gradually-rising monument. It is now breast-high, completed to the moulding which surmounts the inscription. Standing on the base of the monument and facing the church, the eye alights on the left, on the cluster of green mounds which at present, with untableted simplicity, denote the graves of those of the 64th who were killed in action."

A case of some interest was heard in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday. Mr. Mayall, the well-known photographer, lent Mr. Tallis, late of the *Illustrated News of the World*, about 200 photographs of eminent persons for engraving, to enhance the sale of the paper, on this condition, among others, that the originals should be returned. Mr. Tallis became bankrupt, and his assignees sold the photographs to a Mr. Higley, who republished some of them in a reduced form. Mr. Mayall now brought his action to recover his property; and as the Lord Chief Baron held that his right of ownership was clear, the jury awarded him damages accordingly.

The *Courrier de la Gironde* relates the following singular incident: An actor named Buguet was singing at the theatre of Bordeaux the part of Bartholo in the *Barbier*, when, finding the blood suddenly rise to his head in a way so as almost to stifle him, he said to the leader of the orchestra: "I cannot proceed, I am choking." The commissary of police on duty thought this remark an infraction of the regulations, and drew up a *procès-verbal*, which brought the singer before the Correctional Police. The tribunal, however, viewed the case in a different light, and dismissed the charge, accompanying its judgment with a flattering compliment to the artiste.

SCRAPS FROM PUNCH.

Move on There!—The way to open the approaches to the Great Exhibition.—*Mayne* Force.

What is both food for the body and food for the mind?—Bacon.

Judicious and Tender Reproof.—Ingenious child (crying): "Oh! papa, I've hurt my 'ead."—Clever papa: "I see you have, my dear, you've knocked an *h* off it."

A Fact not Generally Known.—So systematic is the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street in all her arrangements, that she has the fire even in her celebrated parlour "banked up" regularly every day.

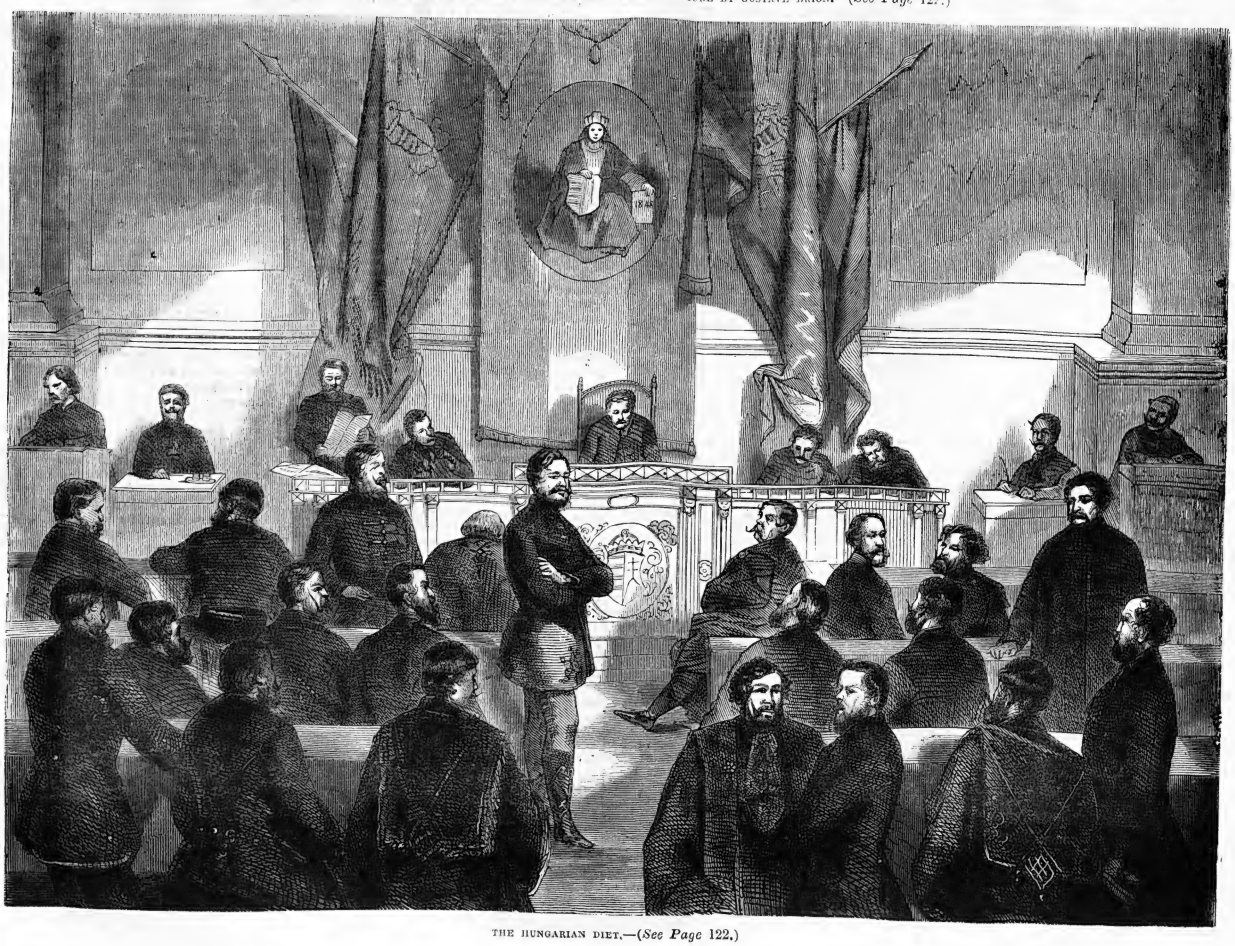
A Brandy-Smasher for Teetotallers.—Drinking is fearfully on the increase in America. Our latest telegraphic intelligence from the Broadway informs us secretly that there is not a Loafer there now but who has regularly his *Quartern.*

Common Justice.—The Government intend to provide the means for making the new road to the International Exhibition out of the duties on Coal. Surely they must *now* give his baronetcy to "Cole, C.B."

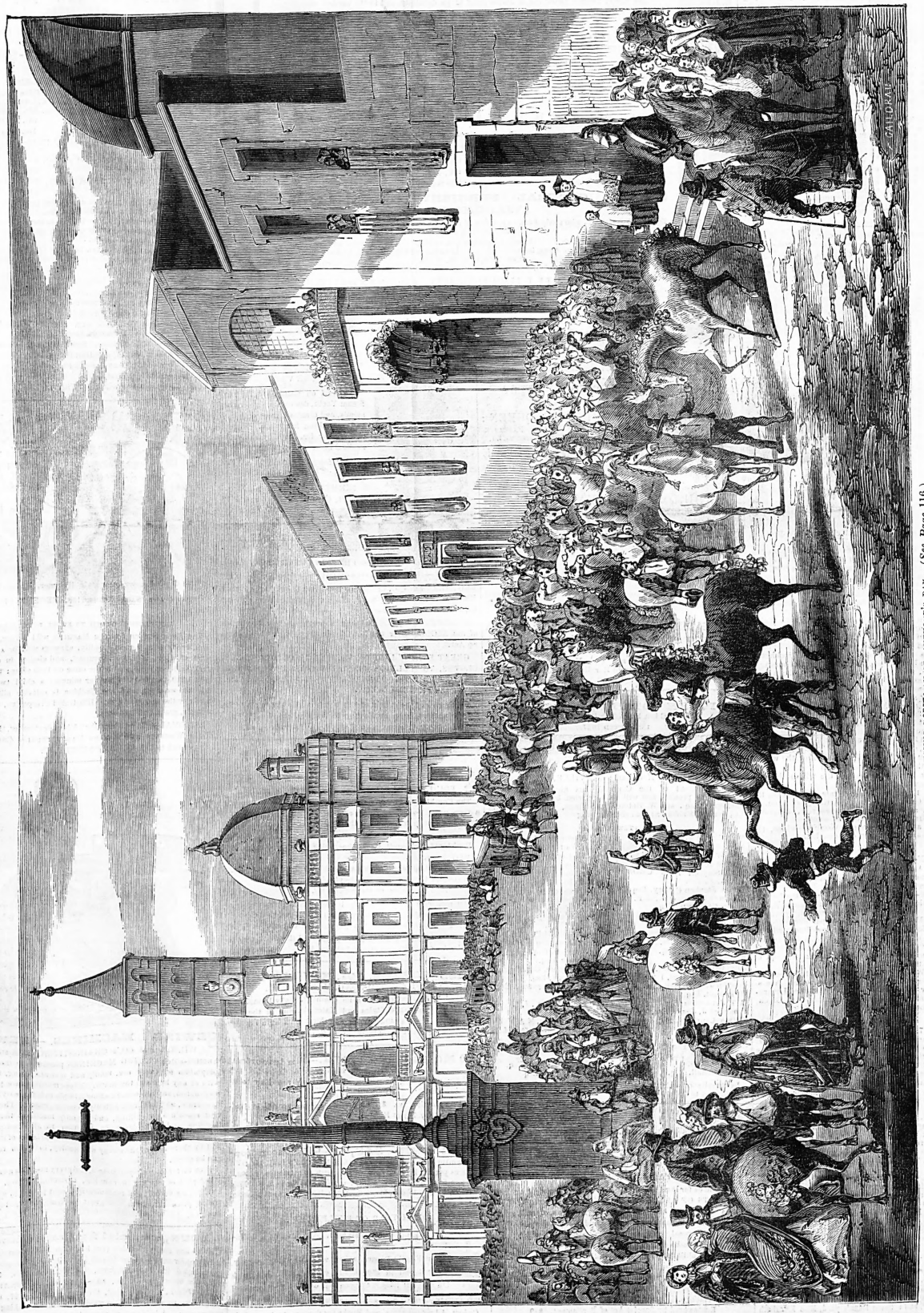
Done on Both Sides.—The attempt by the new Imperial Finance Minister to keep up French *rentes* by rigging the market having failed, the would-be borrowers on the Bourse, and the would-be lenders on our own Stock Exchange, are equally be-Fould—whether you pronounce the word "be-fouled," or "be-fooled."

Approaching Union.—We understand that Lord Bayswater is shortly to be united to the lovely Miss Kensington, whose enormous wealth will be made a public exhibition of shortly after the two have been made one. All good wishes follow this happy union, which, we confess, has been too long deferred. As much as 35,000*l.* will be spent, we understand, in bringing the two together. This is great extravagance at their first starting in life, but we trust that the fair couple, in spite of it, will be able eventually to make both ends meet.

EXTERIOR OF A CHURCH IN BRITTANY DURING MASS.—FROM A PICTURE BY GUSTAVE BRION.—(*See Page* 122.)



THE HUNGARIAN DIET.—(*See Page* 122.)



BLESSING HORSES ON ST. ANTHONY'S DAY.—(See Page 116.)

HOUSEHOLD MARKETS.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Turkeys	5 0	to	8 6	Woodcocks	0 0	to	0 0
Turkey Poults	0 0	—	0 6	Pheasants	4 0	—	4 6
Geese	6 0	—	7 0	Grouse	5 0	—	0 0
Ducks	3 6	—	3 6	Teal	0 0	—	0 0
Tame Rabbits	1 0	—	1 6	Wild Ducks	0 0	—	0 0
Wild Rabbits	0 0	—	0 6	Widgeons	0 0	—	0 0
Pigeons	0 10	—	1 0	Plovers	0 0	—	0 6
Surrey Fowls	3 6	—	4 6	Guinea Fowls	0 0	—	0 0
Chickens	1 9	—	2 6	Roasting Pigs	0 0	—	0 0
Barndoor	2 0	—	3 6	English Butter per lb.	1 2	-	1 6
Leverets	4 0	—	5 0	English Eggs per 120	8 0	—	9 0
Hares	4 0	—	4 6	French ditto	6 9	—	7 0
Goslings	0 0	—	0 0				
Partridges	1 9	—	2 3				

BILLINGSGATE FISH MARKET

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Salmon, per lb.	0 0	to	0 0	Plaice and gurnet sea	0 6	to	0 0
Trout, per ditto	0 0	—	0 0	Soles, per pair	0 6	—	2 6
Soils, per dozen	0 10	—	1 0	Common oysters	15 0	—	25 0
Prawns	5 0	—	9 0	Natives, per bushel	44 0	—	0 0
Pike, skate, sturgeon, and halibut, per lb.	0 6	—	0 0	Whitings	0 4	—	0 0
Turbots	4 0	—	16 0	Haddocks	0 9	—	1 0
Cod	4 0	—	0 0	Smelts	1 0	—	1 6
Brills	2 0	—	8 0	Flounders, per doz.	1 0	—	1 6
Dories	0 0	—	0 0	Mackerel	0 6	—	0 8
Mullets, per brace	0 0	—	0 0	Fresh herrings	0 0	—	0 0
Lobsters	1 0	—	2 0	Bloaters, per hundred	0 0	—	0 0
Crabs	0 6	—	2 0	Carp and tench, p. brace	0 0	—	0 0

COVENT-GARDEN MARKET.

FRUIT.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Pine Apples, per b.	8 0	to	10 0	Cherries, per lb.	0 0	—	0 0
Colonial do., each	1 0	—	3 0	Filberts, per lb.	0 0	—	0 0
Grapes, per lb.	6 0	—	10 0	Cobnuts, per ditto	1 0	—	1 6
Ma berries, per pottl.	0 0	—	0 0	Almonds, per bushel	0 0	—	0 0
Melons, each	1 0	—	4 0	Walnuts, per hundred	0 0	—	0 0
Peaches, per dozen	0 0	—	0 0	Figs, per dozen	0 0	—	0 0
Nectarines, per doz.	0 0	—	0 0	Strawberries, per pottl	0 0	—	0 0
Apples, per ½ sieve	2 0	—	5 0	Gooseberries, half sieve	0 0	—	0 0
Pears, per ditto	0 0	—	0 0	Currants, per ditto	0 0	—	0 0
Oranges, per hundred	3 6	—	8 0	Plums, per ditto	0 0	—	0 0
Lemons, per ditto	3 6	—	7 0	Greengages, per do.	0 0	—	0 0
Apricots, per doz.	0 0	—	0 0	Raspberries, per pottl	0 0	—	0 0

VEGETABLES

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Greens, per doz. bnch	2 6	to	3 0	Shallots, per lb.	0 6	to	0 0
Cabbages, per ditto	0 9	—	1 3	Horseradish, p. bdl.	1 0	—	2 0
Savoy ditto, per ditto	0 0	—	0 0	Parsley, per ditto	0 2	—	0 4
Cauliflowers, pr doz.	1 0	—	3 0	Celery, per ditto	0 8	—	1 4
Broccoli, per bch	0 10	—	1 3	Leek, per doz.	1 0	—	2 0
Potatoes, per ton	50 0	—	180 0	Parsnips, per ditto	0 4	—	0 6
New ditto, per pnn.	1 0	—	0 0	Small salad, p. pun.	0 0	—	0 0
Peas, per half-sieve	0 0	—	0 0	Mushrooms, p. pottle	0 9	—	1 3
Turnips, per bunch	0 2	—	0 3	Artichokes, per doz.	3 0	—	0 0
Carrots, per ditto	0 5	—	0 6	Cabbage lettuce, p. sc.	0 0	—	0 0
Cucumbers, each	0 0	—	0 0	Endive, per score	1 0	—	1 0
Garlic, per lb.	0 6	—	0 8	Radishes, per ½ hd	0 2	—	0 0
Sorrel, per sieve	0 0	—	0 0	Tomatoes, per dozen	0 0	—	0 0
Spinach, per sieve	0 0	—	0 0	Walnuts, per hundred	0 0	—	0 0
Brus. sprouts, p.h.s.	1 3	—	2 0	Chillies, per ditto	0 0	—	0 0
Onions, per h-sieve	1 9	—	2 6	Capsicums, per ditto	0 0	—	0 0
Do., Portugal, each	0 9	—	0 9	Rhubarb, per bundle	1 0	—	1 0
French beans, per h-s	1 9	—	2 0	Asparagus, per ditto	5 0	—	7 0
Leeks, per bunch	0 0	—	0 0	Seakale, per pun.	1 0	—	1 0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BOOTHBY—Feb. 12, at The Rectory, Welwyn, Lady Boothby, of a son.

CAMBRIDGE—Feb. 13, at Siam House, Radipole, Weymouth, the wife of H. P. Cambridge, Esq., of a daughter.

DUNCOMBE—Feb. 14, at 2?, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe, of a son.

FISHER—Feb. 14, at Kew, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Fisher, C.B., Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

GURNEY—Feb. 15, at Paris, the wife of the Rev. Archer Gurney, of a son.

HUGHES—Feb. 13, at Llandefeilor House, Brecon, South Wales, the wife of G. S. Hughes, Esq., 92nd Highlanders, of a son.

HUME—Feb. 15, at 16, Wilton-street, the wife of Colonel Hume, C.B., late of Grenadier Guards, of a daughter.

HUTCHINSON—Feb. 14, at Shooter's-hill-road, Blackheath, the wife of Captain Hutchinson, Royal Engineers, of a son.

JOHNSON—Feb. 14, at Hannington Hall, Wilts, the wife of Captain Willes Johnson, H.N., M.P., of a daughter.

KERR—Feb. 13, at Sunlaws, Roxburghshire, the wife of William Scott Kerr, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTHCOTE—Feb. 13, at Alnmouth, Northumberland, the wife of Captain L. Stafford Northcote, of a son.

RABAN—Feb. 13, at Bath, the wife of Major Raban, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

SAVILE—Feb. 16, at Foulmire Rectory, near Royston, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, of a daughter.

SIDNEY—Feb. 13, at Cambridge-villas, Aldershot, the wife of Captain Sidney, 11th Royal Lancers, of a son.

SMYTH—Feb. 13, at Kensington Palace, the wife of the Rev. Vere Broughton Smyth, of a daughter.

ST. GEORGE—Feb. 1?, at 17, Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, the wife of Colonel St. George, C.B., Royal Artillery, of a son.

VERNON—Feb. 18, at 3, Upper Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Greville Vernon, of a son.

WALLER—Feb. 17, at The Parsonage, Woodford-bridge, the wife of the Rev. Charles B. Waller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AMBROSE—LIDDON—Feb. 15, at Clifton Church, by the Rev. H. D. Liddon, M.A., Lieut.-Colonel Ambrose, C.B., of Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment (the Buffs), to Louisa G. Liddon, third daughter of Captain Liddon, R.N., Clifton.

BROWNE—GRAHAM—Feb. 12, at Cupar-Fife, by the Rev. J. Cochrane, A.M., Colonel Clement Read Browne, late of H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Elizabeth Wemyss Graham, youngest daughter of James Moore Graham, Esq., Cupar-Fife.

CONGREVE—TOWNSEND—Feb. 13, at Great Budworth, by the Rev. George Congreve, 4th Regiment, D.A.A.G., eldest son of William W. Congreve, Esq., Burton Hall, Cheshire, to Fanny Emma, second daughter of Lee P. Townsend, Esq., of Winchham Hall, in the same county.

WYLIE—GREENLAW—Feb. 18, at Bromley, Kent, by the Rev. T. H. Kirwan, Richard Northcote Wylie, Esq., of St. Petersburg, son of the Rev. John Wylie, D.D., of Carluke, Lanarkshire, to Charlotte, fifth daughter of the late Rev. R. B. Greenlaw, Rector of Bradwell, Essex.

DEATHS.

BRADSHAW—Feb. 17, at 11, Queen's-gate-terrace, Anna Maria, widow of the late James Bradshaw, Esq., M.P. for Canterbury.

BYNG—Feb. 14, at Little Casterton Rectory, Stamford, Florence Louisa, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng.

CAMPBELL—Feb. 13, at Oriel College, Helensburgh, the Dowager Lady Campbell, of Barcaldine.

DICK—Feb. 12, at Dawlish, Admiral T. Dick, aged eighty-six.

HALKETT—Feb. 12, at 37, Belgrave-road, Belgravia, Laetitia Sarah, widow of the late General Sir C. Halkett, G.C.B. and G.C.H., &c.

HARWOOD—Feb. 14, at Beaumont-square, Mile-end, Mary, widow of the late Captain Robert Harwood, aged eighty-two.

HENLEY—Feb. 15, at 18, Eccleston-square, S.W., Julia Emily Augusta wife of Lord Henley, M.P., aged thirty-four.

JONES—Feb. 16, at 16, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, William Samuel Jones, Esq., late Master of the Crown-office, Temple, aged eighty-two.

LEE—Feb. 15, Sophia, relict of the late William Lee, Esq., of Grove Hall, in her ninety-sixth year.

MORETON—Feb. 14, at 119, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the Hon. Augustus Henry Macdonald Moreton, of Largie Castle Argyleshire, N.B., aged fifty-eight.

M'RORIE—Feb. 7, at South Lambeth, Mr. Hugh M'Rorie, in his ninetieth year.

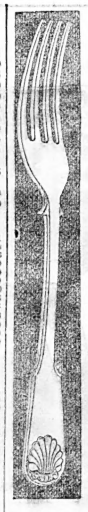
PANNEL—Feb. 16, Lucy, the wife of the Rev. J. Pannel, aged eighty-two.

REYNOLDS—Feb. 15, at 38, Grosvenor-street, the Rev. John Reynolds, formerly of Romsey, in his eightieth year.

SHERMAN—Feb. 5, at The Paragon, Blackheath, the Rev. James Sherman, aged sixty-five.

WARREN—Feb. 15, at Springfield, Upper Clapton, Miss Sarah Warren, in her eighty-third year.

WOODFALL—Feb. 12, at 14, Great Dean's-yard, Miss Elizabeth Woodfall, in her ninety-fourth year.



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12 Table Forks	1	10	0	1	18	0	2	8	0	3	0	0
12 Dessert Forks	1	0	0	1	10	0	1	15	0	2	2	0
12 Table Spoons	1	10	0	1	18	0	2	8	0	3	0	0
12 Dessert Spoons	1	0	0	1	10	0	1	15	0	2	2	0
12 Tea Spoons	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	3	6	1	10	0

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The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on WEDNESDAY, March 12.

The Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G. (Lord President of the Council), has kindly signified his intention to preside, and will be supported by George Joseph Cockerell, Esq., and W. Holme Twentyman, Esq. (Sheriffs of London and Middlesex), and the following

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Alex. Beattie, Esq., V.P.
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In compliance with the suggestion of friends, ladies are this year invited to the dinner.

Tickets for ladies and gentlemen may be obtained from any of the Stewards; or of

ALFRED MACKENZIE, Secretary.

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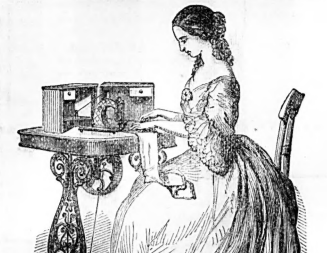

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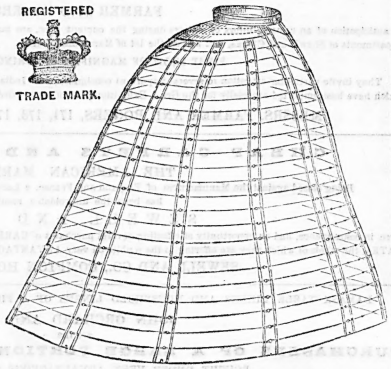

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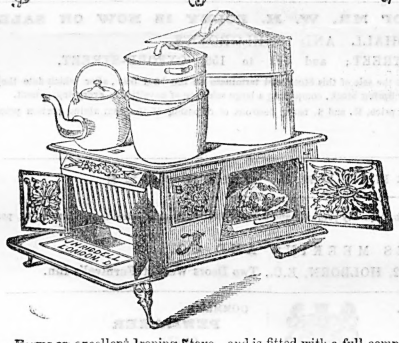

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2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
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